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RACIAL CLASH OVER SILESIA UP TO LEAGUE

German-Polish Dispute Held Most Vital Issue for Geneva to Settle

ELECTION INCIDENTS PRECIPITATE CRISIS

Situation Reaches Deadlock as Racial Antipathies Flare Up on Frontier

No fewer than six separate petitions from Germans in Polish Upper Silesia and one from Poles in German Silesia are being presented to the League Council, now in session at Geneva. The following article, written by a competent observer as a result of his investigations on the spot, indicates the economic and political cross currents which have renewed the age-old clash between Teuton and Slav in this corner of Poland. The peaceful solution of this problem is one of the major issues now facing Europe.

By a Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

KATTOWITZ, Polish Upper Silesia—Upper Silesia has become the barometer of national feelings in Europe. The clashes of interest, of personal character and of nationality which have stirred the passions of German and Pole within this rich industrial area have spread far beyond its boundaries and now stand in the limelight of world public opinon. The action which the League Council in Geneva will take upon the treatment of the German minority by the Poles, whose case is being stated by August Zaleski, Foreign Minister, is going to affect not only the lives of the Germans under Polish rule, but the fate of the League itself.

Germans and Ukrainians in Poland, Hungarians in Rumania, South Tyrolese in Italy, Croatians in Jugoslavia—all look to the League for the help and the test has now come in its handling of the Upper Silesian problem.

Unemployment Problem

The coal, zinc, iron and steel-producing area of Polish Silesia is now a whirlpool of contending forces.

The economic discontent, which adds fuel to the political and national antipathies, is no different from that of the unemployed in any country. Recently masses of workless marched, whistling, shouting and howling, through the streets to the Town Square. "Hleba! Hleba! Bread! Bread!" was the cry all round. Down two streets the mounted police came riding to scatter the mob, and soldiers with rifles appeared. "Pfui! Pfui! Bread! Bread!" yelled the crowd as they fell back before the police. "We haven't had unemployment pay for four weeks!" shouted one. That is the economic side of the Upper Silesian question.

Then there are the inner political differences which make the position strained. Kattowitz, the capital, does not want to be governed too much by Warsaw. The Upper Silesians pride

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Peiping Protests Against Division of Art Collections

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PEIPING, China—Determination of Peiping residents to make this city the chief cultural center of China has been revealed by the proposal that the national art collections in the Palace Museum should be divided, some to remain here, others to be sent to Mukden and others to Nanking.

The suggestion was made unofficially at Nanking, and was based upon the view that museums could be established in Nanking and Mukden similar to that in Peiping. It was proposed that collections originally sent from Mukden by the Manchus should be returned to the Manchurian capital, while southern Chinese art objects might be exhibited at Nanking.

The Chinese press is filled with protests from professors, art connoisseurs and patrons of the museum here. They declare that the Palace Museum's collections are unique, representing as they do the entire history of Chinese culture, and that it would be a serious mistake to break them up.

The protests point out that Peiping is the student center of China, and the museum is admirably adapted for research by students and professors. If the collections were divided into three parts, comprehensive study would be impossible, they declare.

Continuous progress has been made in building up Peiping as a cultural center since removal of the capital to Nanking. Chinese professors declare that it is better for the country to have its cultural and political capitals separated. The political atmosphere is not conducive to scholarship, they declare, and they add that Peiping's nine universities have been more peaceful since Nanking became the political capital.

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AUGUST ZALESKI

Religious Issue Delays British Education Bill

Roman Catholics Demand Additional Grant of Government Funds

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Jan. 22—The effect of the Government's defeat in the House of Commons last night over an amendment to the education bill is that although this measure has received its third reading and would therefore in ordinary course have been assured of becoming law, its main intention, which is to require all British children to receive education up to 15, cannot now take effect until a settlement is reached of a long-standing religious controversy.

This controversy concerns the question of government assistance to Roman Catholic and other instructional institutions generally known as nonprovided schools. Nonprovided schools are kept up by religious bodies in order to render it unnecessary for their members' children to attend undenominational state institutions.

The state already pays teachers' salaries in nonprovided schools but not the cost of buildings. Roman Catholics estimate that to lengthen the compulsory curriculum by one year, as is done by the present bill would cost them £1,000,000 for additional accommodation to meet the minimum requirements of the law.

Want State to Pay

They demand that the state should find this sum. Otherwise they say their children will be at a disadvantage compared with those attending state schools where the entire cost is a charge upon the general community in the form of taxes.

The Government would grant this demand were it not for the fact that to do so would alienate its nonconformist supporters who most strongly oppose anything of the kind.

For a long time the Government has been trying to reach a compromise with the denominations concerned and to continue this endeavor, but the prospects of success are not improved by the present amendment which has been forced through Commons by a combination between the Conservatives who want to defeat the entire bill and the Roman Catholic Laborites. The Conservative view is that the existing standard of state education ought to be materially improved before attempts are made to increase the length of the curriculum.

No Question of Resigning

The Government expected to be able to defeat the Roman Catholic amendment by a narrow majority, but was disappointed in consequence of the Liberals not giving to the measure the extent of support anticipated.

The actual majority for the amendment was 33. Out of a total of 259 Conservative members eligible to vote no less than 235 were present in the division with 14 "paired" against the Government. There was never any question of the Government's resigning over this amendment.

Actual terms of the amendment are that the school-leaving age act shall not come into operation "until an act has been passed authorizing expenditure out of the public funds upon such conditions as are necessary to meet the cost to be incurred by the managers of nonprovided schools in meeting the requirements of this act."

'Unfreeze an Egg for Lunch, Please'

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Jan. 22—That we are now entering the "frozen age" is the impression gathered at the exposition of frozen poultry, frozen fruit, and frozen eggs held at one of the community refrigerators here Jan. 21 and 22.

Under the auspices of the United States Egg Society, the National Poultry, Butter and Egg Association, and the Poultry Research Society of America, the exhibit was open to the public for the first time.

Ripe Georgia peaches, sliced in Georgia, put in a preserving liquid and frozen, can be sold in paper cartons in various parts of the United States in midwinter. Meat cut in chops and roasts at the packer's for the retail customers is frozen and sent out to meat shops, where women clerks in starched jackets hand it over the counter in ready-made packages.

Grapes and currants have been added to the list of fruit gathered from the vines and trees in season. They are frozen and held many months in the community refrigerator for use by bakers as fresh fruit. To what extent frozen eggs can be used in the average home is still a debatable question.

SHIP MEN SEEK ADDED SUPPORT BY AMERICANS

Point Also to Danger in World Competition for Control of Seas

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22—Elimination of the competitive race in shipbuilding in which the United States, France, Great Britain, Italy and Germany are engaged to place the largest, fastest, and most luxurious ships in transatlantic service must be achieved or economic disaster will follow, Frank C. Munson, president of the Munson Steamship Company, told members of the fourth national conference on the Merchant Marine.

As a solution he proposed an international conference, the purpose of which would be to agree mutually to discontinue the construction of more vessels than the traffic warrants and on which the capital costs are so high that only a huge increase in per-mile mail contracts would permit of breaking even on the operation of the ships.

Support of American shipping was urged by all speakers, Mr. Munson basing his petition largely upon patriotism; while Clinton L. Bardo, president of the New York Shipbuilding Company, urged it on economic grounds, and Kermit Roosevelt, president of the Roosevelt Steamship Company, which recently absorbed the International Mercantile Marine, pointed out that American operators may solicit freight and passenger business on the standards of service which they are in a position to render.

The greatest need from an operating standpoint is the reduction in propulsion costs, Mr. Munson said in meeting a challenge previously extended by Mr. Bardo, that the operators tell the builders where the weak spots in ship operation are in order that studies of such factors might be made.

The railroads, Mr. Bardo said, as a former rail executive, abandoned their one-time method of operating fast, medium and slow freight trains and endeavored to move all types of traffic with the greatest possible celerity. The possibility of the maritime industry adopting a similar method was offered by him for consideration of the steamship officials.

Mr. Roosevelt said that the mail contracts given by the United States already are bearing fruit and he looked upon the present depression in world shipping as merely a tem-

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Vagabond Tour of World to End at College Doors

One more step in a vagabond journey which started in Christchurch, N. Z., and is expected to end in Oxford University, England, was witnessed this week in Boston.

The principals were Edward Taylor and Fred Davis, both graduates of Canterbury College in New Zealand. They stepped into a Broad Street shipping office and, signing up for a trip to the Gulf of Mexico in an oil tanker, explained that their visit to Boston was but an incident in a walking, working and riding tour of the world before trying for Oxford degrees and settling down to their respective careers of lawyer and teacher.

The two men left New Zealand last June for Vancouver, B. C., as deckhands. They walked across the continent to Montreal, where they shipped for a round trip to Buenos Aires, earning enough to travel from Montreal to Boston in style.

On the completion of their voyage to the Gulf, they plan to visit New York and Washington, thence travel across the United States to ship on another tanker bound for England.

Civil Disobedience Policy Continued

ALLAHABAD, India, Jan. 22 (AP)—The working committee of the All-India National Congress, which initiated the campaign of civil disobedient, today decided that the campaign shall continue despite promises of the British Prime Minister, Ramsay MacDonald, of an eventual qualified dominion status for India.

The working committee acceded to the appeal, cabled from London, of Sir Tej Bahadar Sapru, Srinivasa Sastri, and M. R. Jayakar asking that they withhold their answer to Mr. MacDonald's pronouncement until they return to India, but decided that the campaign of civil disobedience would be continued.

The working committee met despite a ban by the Indian Government which made it an unlawful assembly. The body, according to the Nationalist organization, is supreme over even such leaders as Mahatma Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru, who are in prison and forbidden to pass comment on recent events in London.

President to Speak on Red Cross Program

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22 (AP)—President Hoover, as president of the American Red Cross, today accepted an invitation to participate in the special drought relief program arranged by the Red Cross and the National Broadcasting Company tonight from 9 to 10 o'clock, E. S. T.

The President will speak from the White House. The entire program is to be devoted to the campaign of the Red Cross to raise $10,000,000 to relieve suffering in the drought-stricken areas. Other speakers will include Calvin Coolidge and Alfred E. Smith.

Red Cross Wins Famine Race in Arkansas Drought Section

No Starvation and No Need of Serious Lack of Food Now, Director Reports—About 400,000 Being Fed by Organization

In an attempt to present an accurate picture of conditions in the drought-affected area of the United States, The Christian Science Monitor has sent a representative into this territory. His reports represent results of first-hand contact with the affected people in typical sections and with others who have made extensive surveys.

By FREDERICK W. CARR

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Jan 21—About 400,000 people are being fed in Arkansas by the American Red Cross, and it expects the total to go to 500,000 next month.

To supply the food which the drought cut off, it is distributing relief funds at the rate of $250,000 a week in the entire area. The drought relief expense for Arkansas alone appears likely to reach $4,000,000.

There is no starvation in the State. The Red Cross has won the race against famine. It foresaw the fateful consequences of the drought and began making its plans even before the first rains fell. It has organized in every corner of the State and is pouring money in as fast as it is called for.

"To this date I have not had a verified instance of starvation," Albert Evans, assistant national director of disaster relief for the American Red Cross, who has taken charge of the work in Arkansas, reports. "By and large the people look well nourished and we will keep them that way. I am satisfied myself that we are now supplying more food than most of the folks we are helping are generally used to.

"Now and then I hear of a home where there is not a scrap of food. We are looking for those places. When one is found it indicates that some of our local relief machinery needs oiling or a part replaced. There is no need for anyone to go without food."

There are no abnormal conditions prevalent, Mr. Evans added.

The enormous size of this rural breadline, the vision with which it was built up, and the success with which it is operating, combine to make this

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STUDY TO BLOCK PROFITS OF WAR GETS UNDER WAY

Federal Commission Organizes With Secretary of War, Chairman

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22—A thorough and exhaustive study of methods for removing the profits from war and for effecting a more equitable distribution of the burdens of war will be made by a commission authorized by Congress which held its first meeting yesterday.

The commission was appointed last July. The measure establishing it was a revision of the proposal of the American Legion for a universal draft of capital and industry as well as man power in time of war. The final report must be submitted to the President by the first Monday in December, 1931.

Patrick J. Hurley, Secretary of War, was selected chairman of the commission.

Other members are: Charles F. Adams, Secretary of the Navy; Arthur M. Hyde, Secretary of Agriculture; Robert P. Lamont, Secretary of Commerce; William N. Doak, Secretary of Labor; William D. Mitchell, Attorney-General; David A. Reed (R.), Senator from Pennsylvania; Arthur H. Vandenburg (R.), Senator from Michigan; Joseph T. Robinson (D.), Senator from Arkansas; Claude A. Swanson (D.), Senator from Virginia; Lindley H. Hadley (R.), Representative from Washington; William P. Holaday (R.), Representative from Illinois; Ross A. Collins (D.), Representative from Mississippi, and John J. McSwain (D.), Representative from South Carolina.

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WAR CURE GROUP STANDS FIRM ON ARMAMENT END

Mrs. Catt Reëlected Chairman of Conference; Scholarship Formed

By MARJORIE SHULER

Staff Correspondent

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22—Reëlection of Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt as national chairman, establishment of a $2000 scholarship for foreign study, and passage of resolutions setting up a committee on disarmament, calling for a special session of Congress if necessary, to act on the World Court, and opposing compulsory military training, were features of the closing sessions of the sixth national Conference on the Cause and Cure of War, here yesterday.

The vote to establish a special committee through which the 11 national women's organizations composing the conference may aid disarmament by declaring their views on the agenda of the 1932 General Disarmament Conference, came after it had been declared that armaments are the chief effect but not a cause of war, and after representatives of the United States Army and Navy had told the conference that it is human nature and not material weapons which is the source of conflict.

The women applauded the speakers and then proceeded to recommit themselves to the cause of disarmament. They thanked President Hoover for his activity in behalf of the World Court and asked him in the event that action on the Court is deferred in the present Congress, to call a special session for its con-

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PEACE IN EUROPE CALLED GOAL BY GREAT POWERS

Unexpected Progress Shown in Resolutions at Pan-European Parley

By ERWIN D. CANHAM

Staff Correspondent

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Jan. 22—Practical arrangements for the betterment of the European economic situation, particularly in the agrarian states, and the solemn declaration that the great powers are determined to preserve peace in Europe, were the results of the first business session of the Pan-European conference as it adjourned yesterday.

This declaration was intended to reassure troubled public opinion in many countries. It was purely an expression of Platonic reassurance but the Kellogg pact was also Platonic. The Foreign Ministers of Britain, France, Germany and Italy, amid the plaudits of their colleagues from 23 other states, declared:

"As the result of our discussions and conversations during the last few days concerning the problems which our Governments have respectively to face, it has become plain that economic recovery is now being hindered by lack of confidence, due to widespread political anxiety. That anxiety has been increased by irresponsible talk in various quarters concerning the possibility of international war. We recognize that there are political difficulties in Europe at the present time and that these difficulties have been accentuated by the economic instability and unrest which the world economic depression has caused. The best service we can render toward improvement of the economic position is the firm assurance of European peace. We therefore declare, as Foreign Ministers or responsible representatives of European states, that we are determined to use the machinery of the League of Nations to prevent any resort to violence."

This resolution speaks for itself. It is an outward manifestation, perhaps

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Confidence Aiding Business, Says Secretary Doak

Confidence of managers and workers of the United States in each other is smoothing the way for business recovery, William N. Doak, Secretary of Labor, declared Jan. 22 in a series of addresses in Boston.

"Many panaceas are offered to solve unemployment," Mr. Doak continued, "and some of them are no doubt sound. But I believe the best thing we can do at present is to recognize that all we need is a little more confidence in each other. With this attitude we can solve every problem.

"The willingness of groups in industry to talk over their mutual needs around the conference table has already brought good results. I think no greater effort has ever been put forth by federal, state and municipal governments to aid private enterprise in maintaining business, than is being carried on now."

Mr. Doak was welcomed at a breakfast by state and city officials, and later addressed the Massachusetts Federation of Women's Clubs and the Crosscup-Pishon Post of the American Legion.

Court in Australia Orders Wage Cut

By the Associated Press

Melbourne, Vic., Jan. 22

THE full arbitration court here today ordered a reduction of 10 per cent in basic wages for the year dating from Feb. 2 as a measure of national emergency to combat the economic depression.

The judgment affects the Victorian, South Australian and Tasmanian railway services, the Australian Workers Union with the exception of shearers whose wages were reduced recently, timber workers, clerks, engineers, tramway employees, carpenters, painters, dockers, the Merchant Service Guild and others.

Hoover Board Denies Report of Subversion

No Meddling, It Says—G. O. P. Wets Resent President's Dry Stand

By ROBERT S. ALLEN

Staff Correspondent

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22 — With sufficient time elapsed for a reading of the voluminous prohibition report of the National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement the political and wet-and-dry tumult it was expected the document would generate got under way without delay and from now on it may be expected to develop with increasing intensity.

Three points are outstanding in the debate: the President's flat dry declaration, the proposed revision formula, and the widely alleged "discrepancy" between the revisionists' views of a majority of the commission and the dry conclusions of the body as a whole.

Wet and anti-commission intimations on this last point go to such lengths as to charge that the President was responsible for the form in which the report and the separate conclusions appeared. This is emphatically denied both at the White House and by members of the commission, particularly George W. Wickersham, chairman.

To assert that the President had, or would, exert influence one way or the other on the commission, it was declared, was a reflection not only upon the Chief Executive, but upon the members of the commission, leaders of unquestionable integrity and independence.

Official cognizance of the allegation was finally taken by the commission in a formal denial and repudiation of the charge. The commission's statement was as follows:

"The attention of the chairman and members of the National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement has been drawn to statements in certain newspapers that the President had persuaded this commission to abandon at the last moment recommendations for the revision of the Eighteenth Amendment. These statements are wholly without foundation. At no time has the President in any manner attempted to influence the recommendations of this commission.

"Further suggestions embodied in telegrams received by members of this

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'PIRATE' LOANS BLAMED FOR STOCKS CRASH

Money, New York Reserve Head Says, Outbid Banks

WANTS STEPS TAKEN TO BAR RECURRENCE

Industrial Lending Shown to Have Nullified Attempt to Curtail Speculation

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22—Speculative loans for others—"bootleg loans"—were blamed today by George L. Harrison, governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, for nullifying the Federal Reserve Board's efforts to stem the orgy of speculation in 1929.

These "bootleg" loans he described as funds sent to New York from industrial companies and others with surplus funds at hand, attracted by the high rate on call money.

Coöperative action between the big New York banks and the Stock Exchange to limit or prohibit such loans in future was proposed by Mr. Harrison. This is the first time that a man of Mr. Harrison's position has taken so far-reaching a stand.

Mr. Harrison revealed what has long been rumored, that the board of directors of the New York Reserve Bank repeatedly supplicated the Reserve Board to permit them to boost the discount rate prior to the crash on the market. On Feb. 14, 1929, Mr. Harrison said in testimony before the Glass Committee investigating banking, the directors of the New York bank asked the board for the right to increase the rate to 6 per cent.

"We asked this unanimously week after week," Mr. Harrison said, "until the end of the following May."

At this time the rate finally was raised. Only one director on one occasion, he said, had opposed the request to the Washington board, and this for personal reasons. The Federal Reserve Board, he said, was kept constantly familiar with the reasons for making the request, intended to curb speculation, and memoranda in writing were submitted. The purpose was, he explained, "to control the continued rapidly expanding country's credit structure, which was due primarily to loans on stock collateral."

Blames "Bootleg" Banking

Mr. Harrison was asked by Carter Glass (D.), Senator from Virginia, chairman of the subcommittee, why the Reserve Board did not immediately acquiesce in the New York request.

"They appeared to consider it more effective to control by direct action rather than through rate action," Mr. Harrison said, meaning that pressure was brought on individual banks.

Mr. Harrison's proposal for an agreement between the borrowing brokers and the lending bankers, in other words the big New York banks and the New York Stock Exchange, not to handle the so-called "loans for others" came as a result of questioning from Mr. Glass. The latter asked Mr. Harrison if he believed an absolute statutory prohibition against this type of lending were feasible.

Mr. Harrison said he felt that a prohibition should be made only as a last resort and that he favored some voluntary action.

"Something must be done to limit the facility with which 'loans for others' are made under the present system, which defeats the control of the discount rate," he said. "The difficulty of the Federal Reserve control over speculation is enhanced by the fact that we have in the United States a 'bootleg banking' system, and when the call money rate is high, corporations and individuals see opportunity to get higher returns on ready available funds and start to lend in rapidly growing amounts to brokers and dealers in stocks on stock exchange collateral."

The Reserve Board had done what it could to curb speculation before the Wall Street crash, he continued.

"We exercised our ingenuity and our resources to the utmost," he said. "We raised the discount rate three times, sold securities to the value of $400,000,000 and also exported $500,000,000 of gold."

Looking back, he agreed that they had made some mistakes and that in the light of experience gained he would in a second case be even more drastic in his action.

Cites Two Mistakes

"We did make mistakes," he continued, "primarily two—we raised the rate the first time too late, and we did not raise it enough."

In December, 1927, the rate should have been raised 1 per cent, he said, instead of ½ per cent, although so great an increase would have been unprecedented.

Three times, he went on, after the discount rate was raised, "outside lenders came in and loaned their funds, completely defeating the bankers' efforts to force liquidation."

He added that outside loans totaled 57 per cent of the sum total at this period. Five causes finally contributed to the eventual stock collapse he said: Business in July, 1929, started to recede; nervousness followed the Hatrey failure in England; the increased discount rate had its effect; the high Bank of England rate also contributed; and most important, the whole situation got top heavy.

Mr. Harrison defended the present 2 per cent discount rate in New York. He said it was "abnormally low" and even so there was little prospect of causing speculation. Authorities felt, he said, that they should do everything possible to remove barriers

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Bears Witness of Forced Labor in Soviet Lumber Camp

PHOTOGRAPH OF STICK OF TIMBER ON WHICH IS APPEAL FROM PRISONER IN NORTH RUSSIA

EDUCATION SURVEY PLANNED OF SCHOOL CONDITIONS IN SOUTH

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 21 (AP)—Plans for a survey of education in the southern states were announced here today after a conference of officials of state education associations in Georgia, Florida, Mississippi, Virginia, North and South Carolina.

The call for the conference said the "public school systems of the South face a major crisis."

H. O. Strohecker, president of the South Carolina Education Association, said:

"The discussion of the conference developed the fact that in spite of rapid progress, the south Atlantic states are 20 years behind the national average in the number of days the schools are open, and nine years behind in the average salaries paid teachers." Government reports were quoted, he said, to show that the average expenditure per child enrolled for current expenses in the nation was $71.

"Typical expenditures in southern states on the same basis," he said, "are Alabama $25, Georgia $23, Virginia $35, Mississippi $26, South Carolina $30 and North Carolina $32."

FORDS IN CHILE CHEAPER

SANTIAGO, Chile, Jan. 22 (AP)—The Ford Motor Company of Chile has announced general price reductions running as high as 850 pesos ($103) on certain models.

Russian Labor Conditions Told on Plank; Baltic States Resent Lumber Dumping

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RIGA, Latvia—The Lithuanian timber merchants have handed a memorandum to their Government stating that the Soviet dumping has prejudiced the timber trade in Lithuania considerably and demanding that the Government prohibit the further sale of Soviet timber in Lithuania.

The Soviet timber dumping is also felt in Latvia where the disastrous fall of prices on timber has induced the Latvian Government to grant a reduction of 25 per cent on standing timber bought from the Government during the year 1930. This concession is granted only to those of the timber merchants who have not been able to exploit their forest districts and on conditions that they fulfill their contracts until May 1, 1931.

During the last few months the Soviet dumping in the Baltic States is spreading over new branches of industry which so far have not yet been exploited by the Soviets. Thus in Latvia the Soviets are now selling motorcars, lorries, agricultural machines, silk goods and even gramophone records.

There appears to be no doubt that a situation is developing which is likely to result in a general protest from Baltic states industries against the excessive importation from Russian sources.

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Pencilled in a scrawling, unlettered hand on an ordinary plank of rough timber, has come to the outside world a pathetic appeal from a prisoner in one of the lumber camps of North Russia. It is hard to read; even when deciphered, the words still puzzled the most expert Russian scholars, for they were not used in their ordinary and literary sense but spoke the language of the common people.

A free translation runs as follows: "We are crying out but no one listens. This (timber) is all being poured out, but it is not gotten rightly. Don't you accept it—we were forced to produce it as prisoners. I certify to this—a sufferer from Leningrad."

Rumors of such messages have from time to time appeared in the European press, but they have always proved difficult to run to ground. At last, however, by the courtesy of an American citizen passing through London, the Monitor has been able to photograph the actual piece of wood on which the above message was written.

The board itself was unloaded in a Scottish port from a British ship which had just come from Archangel with a cargo of timber. Its owner has checked its credentials and is entirely satisfied that it is genuine.

IRAK'S INDEPENDENCE HINGES ON DEGREE OF GOVERNING SKILL

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Jan. 22—Emancipation of Irak from mandatory control of the British Government was considered in a report of the Mandates Commission to the Council today. The commission requests fuller information from the British Government upon the degree of political maturity achieved by Irak before granting authority to make Irak independent.

The British Foreign Secretary, Arthur Henderson, promised to send an exhaustive report for the June sessions of the Mandates Commission. Therefore the matter will not come before the May Council meeting and Irak's proposed petition for admittance into the League of Nations must be further postponed.

Mr. Henderson reassured the Persian representative that the agreement would give full protection of Persian minorities in Irak, especially regarding their judicial rights.

TOLL HIGHWAYS INDORSED

NEW YORK, Jan. 22 (AP)—Construction of a system of toll highways, bridges and tunnels throughout the United States was indorsed by the board of directors of the International Traffic and Transportation Association today. The resolution also urged legislation to enable the Government to finance a $6,000,000 highway improvement bond issue.

HOOVER BOARD DENIES REPORT OF SUBVERSION

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commission from various newspapers to the effect that a change was made in the report after it was signed, and that such change was made at the suggestion of the President, are absolutely false."

Judge William S. Kenyon, a member of the commission, when informed in St. Louis, Mo., of the wet charge issued the following denial:

"I have never talked with the President concerning the report of the commission. I have never talked with any one who claimed to have talked with him about it, and any statement that he influenced the commission in any way as to its report is absolutely false."

These vigorous denials notwithstanding, the charge is professed much credence in wet and anti-administration quarters and a move is already under way in the Senate to inquire into the matter. Millard E. Tydings (D.), Senator from Maryland, a wet leader, offered a resolution calling for an investigation of the "process by which the commission reached its findings."

Wets Looking for Holes

The resolution would empower the Senate Judiciary Committee, under the chairmanship of George W. Norris (R.), Senator from Nebraska, independent dry and insurgent, to summon members of the commission for interrogation on the report, particularly on the point of the alleged "discrepancy" between "contents and findings."

In support of their contention that some influence or factor intervened to "force" a dry conclusion on what they claim is a wet report, the wets cite the wording of some of the statements of individual commission members in the report as proof that they had expected a different summary. The words of Judge William I. Grubb to the effect that he concurred in all the commission's conclusions "except that recommending that the Amendment be revised immediately without awaiting further trial" are stressed in this connection.

A so-called "mysterious delay" between Jan. 7, the date signed to the report and all the separate reports and the fact that it was not sent to the President until Jan. 19 is also being given much significance in opposition quarters. That personal matters and printing problems may explain the difference in time is not deemed as sufficient clearing up of the point.

The revision formula has been legislatively introduced in both chambers, in the Senate by John J. Blaine (R.), Senator from Wisconsin, and in the House by Fiorello H. LaGuardia (R.), Representative from New York, both wets.

The President's dry declaration, as was to be expected, has raised a storm of criticism in wet Republican quarters. Late yesterday evening the lobbies of Congress resounded with a story that two members of the Cabinet, identified by name, had gone to the President and complained to him about his pronouncement. One of these is of wet leanings.

In Republican circles it is said that wet party leaders are chagrined at the President's declaring himself on the issue in as definite a manner as he did and are forecasting a serious party split on the issue by 1932.

The Democratic National Committee, through Jouett Shouse, chairman of the Executive Committee, injected itself significantly into the controversy with an open criticism of the value of the report and an implied wet attack upon the President.

"It is regrettable," he declared, "that an investigating board of such distinction as the Wickersham commission could not have produced a less foggy and inconclusive report. The board is composed of definite-minded people. It is not going too far to conclude that the confused result of their efforts was due to the knowledge of the limitation of their powers by the reservations in the President's mind.

"The one concrete thought contributed by the commission is a proposed revision of the Eighteenth Amendment at some future time if the continued effort of enforcement under the existing statutes should prove unsuccessful. That seems conservative enough, but President Hoover makes the comment that he sees serious objection to it and therefore must be not understood as recommending it.

"The conclusion is inescapable that the President appointed his commission not to seek a remedy for the existing evils of prohibition enforcement, but with the not wholly ingenious reservation that if it found according to his own ideas it would be all right, but that wherever it departed from these ideas he would repudiate the report. In other words, he was determined that this commission of eminent jurists, constitutional authorities, and educators should be as subservient as the tariff commission, for example, has been in the past."

Mr. Shouse's formal statement is of controlling significance when understood in the light of the strong possibility that the Democratic presidential candidate in 1932 will be a wet and that the Democrats can be expected to contest the campaign against President Hoover, on a dry platform.

The report promises to be a "best seller." The House has authorized a "first" printing of 18,000 copies, of which it will get 12,000 and the Senate 4000, with 1000 copies each to the document roms of each chamber. It is expected that the printing of the report will reach many times this figure eventually.

Full Reaction on Report Is Not Expected for Week

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22—A new atmosphere brooded today over the office of the National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement. Stacks of newspapers were being brought into the suite of rooms high on the tenth floor of the Tower Building, and the commissioners in town eagerly scanned the reaction of the nation to the report which has been in course of preparation for the last year and a half.

For almost the first time also, commissioners were prepared to chat informally with correspondents on certain phases of the liquor question, though in no case would any member speak for direct quotation, except the chairman in issuing a flat denial to one newspaper story. Members declared frankly that they did not believe the real reaction of the country could be ascertained until a week or 10 days, when the complete document would have had time to be distributed over the nation.

The commissioners were interested but not impressed by the first batch of "reaction" stories carried in the press. Most of these they said, were based on second- or third-hand reports of their actual statements, or else were based on only a part of the report. The report must be taken as an integral unit, they declared, before it can be labeled "wet" or "dry," and after readers have got through the report, they asserted, they would not attempt to label either "wet" or "dry."

The case of one editor was cited, who called up his Washington office yesterday to ask questions about the report. He was asked by a press association at 4 p. m. on the day the report was published at noon for a digest of his editorial comment. He told his Washington office over the telephone that he had given a statement, and was now calling up to "find out what the report really said!"

The commission is still undecided whether to release the Dennison-Sawyer report, which discusses prohibition on a factual basis, it was stated officially.

One member of the commission was asked bluntly if he did not consider it inconsistent for the group to sign a conclusion stating they were "opposed" to repeal, when a majority of seven members were shown to be for revision. With some heat the commissioner replied that the two terms were entirely different.

If the Eighteenth Amendment were "repealed," he explained, the liquor traffic would revert to its original status and those benefits which had been secured under prohibition would be lost. Under "revision," he contended, the benefits of prohibition, like abolition of the saloon and doing away with county control, could be conserved, and "the next forward step" could be taken.

The commission under Mr. Wickersham has not stopped its labors. Two new reports are expected shortly. One of these deals with "criminal statistics" which has been compiled under the direction of Roscoe Pound, Dean of the Harvard Law School.

The other report, now practically complete, deals with "Prosecutions," and has been prepared by the same commissioner who wrote the only dissenting report on prohibition, Monte M. Lemann.

National attention has been directed upon Mr. Lemann, and questions are pouring into Washington about him. He is not listed in "Who's Who." He is, however, a prominent practicing lawyer in New Orleans, a Democrat, and was selected by Mr. Hoover because of his ability and in order to give geographical expression to this area on the commission. He pronounces his name "Lemon." He is one of the most conscientious workers on the body, and is described as coming to the decision of making a minority report only after considerable heart-searching.

Other commissioners denied any inconsistency in signing the brief list of conclusions, which did not fully disclose the sentiment on the commission for revision. The 10 commissioners who signed it did so it was said with the belief that the report proper was of paramount importance and that the best way they could get it before the nation was to give it their united indorsement, withholding their individual comments and private judgments to statements attached to the major report.

Food Company Shows Record Profit in 1930

A BRIGHT spot in the parade of earnings statements covering 1930 is the report by National Biscuit Company showing a gain of $1,456,327 over 1929. Earnings for last year totaled $22,879,898. This showing continues a succession of record profits unbroken since 1920.

Earnings in the first six months of last year declined as compared with the like period of 1929, but gains in the last half of the year more than made up the earlier decreases and brought net income figures to a new peak.

'BOOTLEG' LOANS ARE BLAMED FOR CRASH IN STOCKS

(Continued from Page 1)

to trade recovery. Even at this low rate, he said there were between $50,000,000 and $60,000,000 in the Reserve bank in the last two weeks not drawing interest, due to lack of demand for funds. Never was the credit situation so liquid, he added.

Finally, he gave approval to the idea of branch banking in some form. It would help to remove obstacles in the way of carrying the low interest rates out through the nation, he said.

Meyer Nomination Goes Back to the Senate

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22 (AP)—The Senate today recommitted to its banking committee the nomination of Eugene Meyer Jr., of New York, to be governor of the Federal Reserve Board.

The Senate agreed unanimously, after Smith W. Brookhart (R.), Senator from Iowa, protested that he had not been given an opportunity to question the nominee, and charged that Mr. Meyer had "conspired to cause the failure of joint stock land banks."

Carter Glass (D.), Senator from Virginia, said he was sure Mr. Meyer would want the nomination to go back, in view of the charges.

DIRECTORS OF CLOSED BANK ARE QUESTIONED

NEW YORK, Jan. 22 (AP)—Max D. Steuer, charged today that directors of the closed Bank of United States raised $40,000 to $50,000 to remove him as investigator of the institution's affairs. He made the charge as he continued a public examination of directors of the bank in his dual rôle of special assistant attorney-general and assistant district attorney.

Before he accepted the post of investigator, Mr. Steuer told an organization of some of the bank's 440,000 depositors he believed the institution had suffered a loss of more than $182,000,000.

Yesterday, in questioning two directors of the bank, he brought out testimony that officers concealed the bank's condition at a time when it was moving toward collapse and that large loans had been granted to affiliates and directors without the knowledge of the board of directors.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair with rising temperature tonight and Friday; gentle to moderate west winds; minimum temperature tonight near 22.

Maine and New Hampshire: Increasing cloudiness tonight; partly cloudy and slowly rising temperature, and probably light snow.

Vermont: Increasing cloudiness followed by light snow beginning late tonight or Friday; rising temperatures tonight and Friday.

Massachusetts: Mostly cloudy with slowly rising temperature tonight and Friday; probably light snow in western portion.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Mostly cloudiness with slowly rising temperatures tonight and Friday.

Atlantic Coast, North of Sandy Hook: Diminishing northwest winds, becoming gentle to moderate south, with fair weather tonight, and overcast on Friday.

Official Temperatures

(Standard time, 75th meridian)

	8 a.m. Jan.22	Max. Jan.21		8 a.m. Jan.22	Max. Jan.21
Albany	14	32	Memphis	42	46
Atlantic City	16	34	Miami	38	50
Boston	17	39	Montreal	8	..
Buffalo	14	20	Nantucket	20	36
Calgary	16	..	New Orleans	46	58
Charleston	36	50	New York	18	34
Chicago	22	32	Philadelphia	20	32
Denver	32	56	Pittsburgh	16	20
Des Moines	22	32	Portland, Me.	16	32
Eastport	8	26	Portland, Ore.	42	44
Galveston	56	62	San Francisco	52	54
Hatteras	34	50	St. Louis	36	36
Helena	22	30	St. Paul	16	18
Jacksonville	36	54	Seattle	46	46
Kansas City	36	48	Tampa	42	52
Los Angeles	60	64	Washington	20	32

High Tides at Boston

Thursday 1:36 p. m., Friday 2:06 a. m.
Height of tides 9.2 feet, 8.5 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5:14 p. m.

CANADIAN NATIONAL BOND AWARD

NEW YORK, Jan. 22—It is understood a syndicate headed by Dillon, Read & Co. was awarded the $70,000,000 issue of Canadian National Railways 4½ per cent bonds.

Barroom, With Its Corrupting Influence, Caused Prohibition

Hoover Law Board Finds That It Subverted Politics and Lured Workingmen to Waste Their Wages in Drink

Supplementary to the general summary of the report of the National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement, printed in The Christian Science Monitor, *Jan. 21, stories will be published daily to complete a comprehensive presentation of the entire findings.*

By RICHARD L. STROUT

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22—It was the saloon and the corrupt influence of liquor in politics which brought total prohibition, according to the Wickersham report, signed by ten of the 11 members.

This report is likely to be the definitive statement of certain facts in regard to prohibition and enforcement, and it is the known wish of Mr. Wickersham and his associates that the material now available as the best judgment of their group after a study of more than a year and a half, should be as widely distributed as possible.

In the introduction to its study, the commission deals with the history of efforts to control the liquor traffic prior to prohibition. It says:

"The evils of the liquor system most responsible for the formation of public opinion leading to the adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment were the saloon and the corrupt influence of liquor dealers in politics, the latter being linked closely with the former. It is significant that almost all of the bodies at the present time seeking the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment concede that under no circumstances should the licensed saloon be restored. Admittedly the great achievement of the Eighteenth Amendment has been the abolition of the saloon."

The commission explains that a study of the problem of prohibition enforcement requires a review "of the history of the abuses which led to the adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment and of the evils which the amendment was designed to remove."

"When the United States entered the World War in April 1917," the report points out, "it was universally recognized that one of the most essential steps in winning the war was to suspend the liquor traffic."

Corruption Was Increasing

In the debate over the proposal in 1917 it was pointed out that 26 states had enacted prohibition laws, that more than "60 per cent of our people and 80 per cent of the territory of the United States at that time were living under prohibition."

Two great evils had grown up, the report says. "Commercialized production and distribution, under the economic order of the twentieth century," was one evil; the other—"political activities and influence of organizations of producers, working through their local dependents.

"The corrupting influence upon legislation and upon administration and police in our large cities was conspicuous and growing. The steady progress of state prohibition and local option was largely coincident with the growing power of these organizations and due to public resentment thereat:

"Probably the institution which most strongly aroused public sentiment against the liquor traffic was the licensed saloon. The number of saloons was increasing in many states. In general, they were either owned or controlled by brewers or wholesale liquor dealers. The saloon keepers were under constant pressure to increase the sale of liquors. It was a business necessity for a saloon keeper to stimulate the sale of the kinds of liquor he dealt in.

Steady Violators of Laws

"The saloons were generally centers of political activity, and a large number of saloon keepers were local political leaders. Organized liquor interests contributed to the campaign expenses of candidates for national, state and local offices. They were extensive advertisers in the newspapers. Laws and ordinances regulatory of saloons were constantly and notoriously violated in many localities.

"The corruption of the police by the liquor interests was widespread. Commercialized vice and gambling went hand in hand with the saloons. When proceedings were taken to forfeit saloon licenses because of violation of the law, it was a common practice for the brewers to procure surety company bonds and provide counsel to resist forfeiture.

"The liquor organizations raised large funds to defeat the nomination or election of legislators who opposed their interests. The liquor vote was the largest unified, deliverable vote.

"The result of advertising by the brewers was a substantial increase in the consumption of beer, which was followed by some increase in the consumption of whisky, as shown by the statistics published by the Bureau of the Census.

"In three five-year periods prior to 1914, the per capita consumption in gallons of distilled spirits and beer increased as follows:

	Spirits	Beer
1910-1914	1.46	20.38
1905-1909	1.43	19.48
1900-1904	1.38	16.94

"In a general way the alcoholic content of spirits is from six to seven times that of beer.

Lured Men to Drink

"In many cities, saloons occupied at least two and sometimes all four corners at the intersection of important streets. They also held strategic positions near entrances to large factories and industrial plants. They furnished open invitations to wage workers, as they left their places of employment, to enter and spend their money.

"Many left the saloons for their homes in a state of intoxication and with only the remnants of their wages in their pockets.

"The United States Brewers Association, which was one of the dominant factors in the liquor situation from the time of its organization on Nov. 12, 1862, in the annual address of its president in 1914 quotes the American Grocer, the liquor dealers' organ, to the effect that despite the adoption of prohibition in some states and local option in others, the per capita consumption of alcoholic drinks had increased nearly three gallons over a 10-year period.

"The Year Book of the association for that year contains arguments against national prohibition based upon the asserted fact that this would destroy a capital investment in the liquor industry in the United States which had reached the 'huge sum of $1,294,583,426.' The United States Census Bureau reports fixed the amount of capital so invested at that time at $915,715,000."

So was the stage laid for prohibition, as the Hoover commission, after a study of a year and a half records it in the preliminary part of its monumental report.

LT.-GEN. A. E. FOOTE GUEST AT DINNER

A testimonial dinner was tendered to Lt.-Gen. Alfred F. Foote, retired commander of the Massachusetts National Guard, at the Copley-Plaza last night. Five presentations were made to General Foote and from all the speakers came expressions of love and respect for him.

Lt.-Gen. Edward L. Logan and Maj.-Gen. William G. Everson were among those who expressed great appreciation for General Foote's long and splendid service in the National Guard. Governor Ely extended his personal good wishes to him. About 800 people, including prominent military and naval officers and civilians, were present at the dinner.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

M. Elizabeth Robinson, Gray, Me.
Gertrude E. Prunty, Chattanooga, Tenn.
Harriet C. Foss, New York City.
H. H. Knowles, Jacksonville, Fla.
Muriel Hancock, London, England.
Ralph Hancock, London, England.
Harry McPhail, Alston, Mass.
Blanche E. McPhail, Alston, Mass.

First Payments Made Under Old Age Aid Act

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 21—Fifteen thousand residents of the State have received their first allowances under the Old-Age Security Act, which became effective, Jan. 1, the Department of Social Welfare announced today. The total expenditures for this relief may reach $10,000,000 during 1931, on the basis of present estimates, with payments varying from $10 to $50 a month, according to the requirements of the beneficiaries.

The total of applications filed up to Jan. 1 was 37,590, of which grants have been made in 16,026 cases, 4466 denied and 634 withdrawn. Two-thirds of the denials were due to investigation showing that the need was not existent or that there were relatives from whom aid could be obtained.

Nearly half the applicants, 15,324, were from New York City, where the average grant is $33.36 a month.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Mechanics Building: Boston Auto Show, until 10:30, through Jan. 24.

Boston Public Library: Lecture, "The Indian Comes to America," by Col. Philip A. Moore, contributed by Bureau of Commercial Economics, Washington, D. C.; Lecture Hall, Boylston Street, 8.

Y. M. C. A. (Huntington Avenue Division): Fellowship dinner, Room 100, 6:30.

Lecture in "Art of Living" series by Dr. Jesse B. Davis; "How to Choose an Occupation"; Vialle Room, 7. Meetings: Easy Speakers' Club, Room F, 8; Dolphins Club, Room S, 8; Highlanders' Club, Room 101, 8; Huntington Club, Room 1, 8; Owl Club, Room 100, 8; Pals Club, Room 101, 8; Village A. C. Club, Room 2, 8; Williams Club, Room C, 8.

Boston City Club: Entertainment; "Powder River"; Jack Lee and Kitty, in cowboy songs, anecdotes and reminiscences; 14 Somerset Street, 8.

Boston Square and Compass Club: Dancing class, direction Miss Amelia Burnham; auditorium, 8.

West Roxbury Community: Bowling for members and auxiliary, Legion Post, Legion Alleys, 8.

Women's Educational and Industrial Union (Employees' Association): Annual meeting and entertainment, Parish Hall, Arlington Street Church, 8.

Roosevelt Club: Dinner meeting; Leverett Saltonstall, speaker; Hotel Somerset, 6:30.

League of Neighbors: Supper meeting; speakers, the Rev. Albert C. Dieffenbach and the Rev. Alfred V. Bliss; Charles Street Church, 7.

Zonta Club: Dinner meeting and concert, Engineers' Club, 6.

Quota Club: Annual meeting, Pioneer, 6:30.

New England Iron and Hardware Association: Banquet, Hotel Somerset, 7.

Dinner meeting of industrial and business experts; discussion; subject: "Keeping the Worker on the Job"; Hotel Statler, 6:30.

Music

Symphony Hall—Mary Wigman, dancer, 8:30.

Theaters

Plymouth—"The First Mrs. Fraser," 8:30.
Tremont—"A Month in the Country," 8:15.
Shubert—"A Wonderful Night," 8:15.
Repertory—"The Lady of the Lake" and "Lost Gods" (films), 1 to 11.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Mechanics Building: Boston Auto Show, 10 to 10:30, through Jan. 24.

Women in Council: Play, direction Mrs. Leo C. Schleicher; Roxbury Masonic Temple, 2:30.

Eastern Star Women's Club: Meeting and musical program: Antonio Gerardi, concert violinist, and Clifford Kemp, New Zealand pianist; Hotel Vendome, 2.

West Roxbury Community: Woman's Club chorus, Library Hall, 10. Bridge party for families of members, Highland Club, 2.

University Extension Division, State Department of Education, direction Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange; First in series of lectures on real estate practice: "Municipal and Town Zoning," by W. Franklin Burnham, chairman, Massachusetts Federation of Planning Boards; Room 15, State House, 7:45.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: American Rooms, Mrs. Sayward, 11.

Music

Symphony Hall—The Boston Symphony Orchestra, 2:30.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Weekdays 9 to 4, Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Special exhibitions, Boston Society of Architects, through Jan. 25; eighteenth century French designs; Durer's Life of the Virgin; prints of French ornament by Jean F. Fillement; medals from the fifteenth to the twentieth century. Mediterranean embroideries, through Jan. 31.

Fogg Art Museum, corner Quincy Street and Broadway—Weekdays, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free. Special exhibitions; Etchings by Rembrandt. Through Feb. 28. Paintings of the Naumberg Bequest. Nineteenth Century water colors. Old Master Drawings. Objects excavated at Ur by the joint expedition of the British Museum and the Museum of the University of Pennsylvania; through Feb. 1.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court. Open on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 10 to 4; admission fee 25c; Sundays from 1 to 4, admission free.

Children's Museum of Boston, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain—Open week days, 9 to 5; Sundays and holidays, 1:30 to 5. Special exhibition on the history of transportation at the museum during January, Transportation Month. "The Flying Cloud," famous clipper ship, in model; airplanes featured in the Tercentenary display at the East Boston Airport; ivory bullock cart from India; Eskimo dogsled; a modern steam engine and one over 100 years, etc. Shelf of books on transportation in the reading room. Transportation posters.

Casson Galleries, 675 Boylston Street—Exhibition of etchings, drawings and lithographs by Albert Sterner. Through Jan. 31. Eighteenth century English portraits, and others. Through Jan. 31.

Grace Horne's Gallery, 448 Stuart Street—Block prints by Charles Smith. Water colors by André Smith. Through Jan. 31.

Doll & Richards Galleries, 138 Newbury Street—Selected etchings. Through Jan. 24. Paintings of the South Sea Islands by Omer Lassonde. Through Jan. 27.

Lauson and Hubbard Gallery, 316 Boylston Street—Work of students at the International Art Center of the Roerich Museum, New York. Through Jan. 29.

Schervee Studios, 655 Boylston Street—Etchings from "Fine Prints of the Year 1930."

For other exhibitions, see Monday's Monitor.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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An International Daily Newspaper

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Lv. BOSTON (BACK BAY)	"	b 6:49 P. M.
Lv. PROVIDENCE	"	c 7:55 P. M.
Lv. NEW LONDON	"	d 9:25 P. M.
Lv. SPRINGFIELD	"	8:10 P. M.
Lv. HARTFORD	"	9:00 P. M.
Lv. MERIDEN	"	e 9:31 P. M.
Lv. NEW HAVEN	"	g 10:39 P. M.
Lv. BRIDGEPORT	"	h 11:16 P. M.
Lv. WASHINGTON	R. F. & P.	9:05 A. M.
Ar. JACKSONVILLE	S. A. L.	# 7:00 A. M.
Ar. ST. PETERSBURG	"	1:00 P. M.
Ar. MIAMI	"	3:00 P. M.

Clyde Line Steamer leaves Miami daily at 4:30 p. m., arrives Havana 8:00 a. m. a-8:00 p. m. on Sundays. b-8:05 p. m. on Sundays. c-8:08 p. m. on Sundays, d-10:47 p. m. on Sundays. e-9:27 p. m. on Sundays. g-12:06 a. m. on Mondays. h-12:32 a. m. on Mondays. #-Cars go into Jacksonville by connecting train. Arrives Jacksonville 6:45 a. m. beginning January 19th.

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The granulated soap for tub, washer and dishpan

RAIL COMMITTEE PROPOSES TO ACT FOR GOVERNORS

Executives Asked to Give Board Authority at I. C. C. Hearings

Authority to represent the governors of the New England states in railroad consolidation proceedings before the Interstate Commerce Commission at Washington is sought by the executive committee of the joint New England railroad committee.

At a meeting of the executive committee in Boston yesterday it was decided to recommend to the Governor of each State that the committee be empowered to intervene in behalf of the governors.

While nothing definite can be done until some specific plan is placed before the I. C. C., the recent agreement of the trunk line presidents for consolidation of the roads in the eastern districts of the country, excluding New England, varies somewhat from the commission's official plan of consolidation and New England should be represented from the start in the opinion of the executive committee.

Interchange of business between New England roads and those involved in the four-party consolidation plan is of large volume, and the committee believes that "all necessary steps should be taken to protect the interests of the New England public in such far-reaching changes as are proposed by the principal eastern railroads."

Proceedings before the I. C. C. are expected to be so comprehensive in scope as to require a year or more for public hearings and the taking of expert testimony.

The committee proposed to consider the situation from the standpoint of the welfare of New England as a whole, as the effectiveness of New England's participation in the final outcome in a question of such magnitude will be measured by the extent to which common interests of the New England states are developed and expressed, in the opinion of the committee.

The final report of the New England railroad committee which was expected to be issued about this time will be delayed several weeks owing to necessity for giving careful consideration to the four-party consolidation plan, details of which have not yet been announced, and in order that further study may be given to the Rhode Island plan.

The latter provides for the dividing the New Haven road between the Pennsylvania and the Baltimore & Ohio line. The committee heard advocates of the Providence or the Rhode Island plan at their meetings yesterday.

Consideration by the committee of a compromise between the plan of merging the Boston & Maine with the New Haven on one hand and the idea of linking the New England roads to the trunk lines on the other hand, is believed to be a possibility although no official intimation to that effect has been made.

The rate question is an important phase of the possible trunk line merger. New England shippers now enjoy preferential treatment on rates by the New England roads, which compensates shippers for their longer distance geographically from important sources of raw material and from central markets.

Shippers point out that New England would lose this preferential rating if the local roads lost their separate identity, as the I. C. C. does not permit an individual road to make rate discriminations. Well-informed observers say that this rate problem is a major obstacle to trunk line mergers.

Radiocasts Curbed on Pacific Coast

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 22—California's supply of radio broadcasting facilities has become so abundant that no additional permits to operate stations will be granted, according to Ben S. Fisher, assistant general counsel for the Federal Radio Commission.

This situation is also true in Oregon and Washington, or the Pacific Coast as a whole.

In Los Angeles and vicinity, there are 21 stations, while according to Mr. Fisher, there are only 26 in New York and 18 in Chicago. Nevertheless, the Pacific Coast far exceeds in the number of listeners.

It is estimated that in the three states there is one receiving set for every four persons. Each of these sets, in turn, is believed to have four listeners, so that, in theory at least, every person living in California, Oregon, and Washington can "tune in."

PEACE IN EUROPE CALLED GOAL BY GREAT POWERS

(Continued from Page 1)

meaningless as formed in words, but indicative of great determination on the part of the leading powers to bring Europe back to the path of sanity.

In the economic field the European Committee's resolutions were cut to fit the emergency. The first envisages an early meeting between grain sellers and grain buyers of Europe to arrange means of disposing of the present cereal surplus. Meetings will be convened at an early date.

The second resolution attacks the problem of future surpluses, establishing a commission to study all suggestions for preference in European markets for European grain or other tariff arrangements capable of assisting eastern Europe to recover. The League of Nations and the Roman Institute of Agriculture will help the committee of 11 members, which must report before the May conference of the European Committee.

The third resolution puts to work without delay financial authorities to draft methods for extending credits to agrarian countries. This committee also must complete mobilizing its mechanism by May to enable prompt executory measures. The fourth resolution calls upon all Europe to put the tariff truce convention of March, 1930, into effect and advises that bilateral tariff negotiations be actively pursued. The final resolution requests the League to pursue the study of the unemployment position in Europe and report by May.

Nothing could be more concise than these resolutions, which far exceed all predictions regarding the work of the European Committee. In the face of their specific instructions it is difficult to see how the European nations can avoid action specially regarding the cereal problem and agrarian credits. Two qualifications must be recorded.

First, extra-European nations represented by Britain will insist that solution of the cereal difficulties in eastern Europe must not bring hardship to overseas producers of grain. Nevertheless observers feel Europe is entitled to take measures of self-preservation. But the vigilance of the overseas powers is likely to retard somewhat vigorous measures in Europe.

The second qualification is that these resolutions are after all merely another set of resolutions, be they ever so specific. The solution of Europe's problems does not rest, it is felt here, with resolutions passed at Geneva but with decisions taken in capitals. Therefore the last word will probably be said by the governments to which the 27 distinguished representatives who have been sitting at Geneva will now return. But the European Committee has made unexpected great progress so far.

The question before Europe is, shall these measures of economic relief remain as meaningless as the economic resolutions passed at the great conference of 1927 or have hunger and unemployment taught their lesson?

CONSERVATION STUDY BEGUN

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 20—Formation of an advisory council to make a state-wide survey of all problems affecting conservation was announced by Henry Morgenthau Jr., Conservation Commissioner, yesterday.

Not Getting Much Out of It

HOUSE-TO-HOUSE SECURITIES SALE BAN ADVOCATED

Attorney-General Warner Seeks Legislation as Result of Survey

Legislation to prohibit house-to-house selling of securities is recommended by the State Department of Public Utilities in a report made to the Massachusetts Legislature yesterday.

The report is the outcome of a survey, made by the department at the direction of the 1930 Legislature, of the "Blue Sky" laws, as the Securities Act is called. It finds the present law "far from satisfactory in form and expression," and recommends a series of extensive changes designed to strengthen, clarify and simplify the act.

"House-to-house solicitation of sales by 'high pressure salesmen' are calculated to reach the class of purchasers least able to guard their own interests and to leave such persons little or no escape from the activities of the salesmen," the report states.

Sales so made form a large portion of the subjects of complaints to the commission, the department reports, and therefore submits a revised draft of the Securities Act containing "an entirely new provision directed at this evil, and prohibiting sales at dwellings other than the dwelling of the seller."

This does not, however, prevent the use of the telephone, telegraph or mails, the report continues. "In practice, securities which, while not fraudulent, are essentially speculative in nature, are largely sold to people who ought least to buy them, through high pressure methods of a relatively small number of brokers and salesmen. These activities cannot be adequately restrained unless the commission has ample power to deal with the qualification of registrants."

For this reason, the report says, the new draft recommended by the commission provides that a registrant, applying for renewal, may for cause be required to demonstrate that he possesses the qualifications for original registration. Further, the commission would be given the power to prescribe what those requirements shall be, and also to grant limited and conditional registrations.

Another change asked by the commission is the elimination from the existing law of the section which provides that the Public Utilities Commission shall investigate all complaints as to the violation of the act and report such violations to the Attorney-General, on the ground that the provision causes a "tendency on the part of police and prosecuting officials to interpret this provision as relieving them from responsibility of such enforcement."

Education Helped by Mexican Society

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MEXICO CITY—According to reports received here, in the Department of Public Education, parents and teachers associations, recently established in the State of Nuevo Leon under the name of "Sociedad de Padres" are proving a blessing to popular education.

One of the functions of this society in Nuevo Leon is the assistance it gives to children who would not ordinarily be able to have books or the stationery necessary for their school work. In many cases these things are supplied through the parents association and the result is a more complete application of public education than would otherwise be possible.

The society has had drinking fountains installed at many schools during the short time it has been in existence and has provided funds for general repairs in several establishments of learning.

LIGHT COMPANY TO EXPAND

SPRINGFIELD, Mass. Jan. 22 (AP)—The United Electric Light Co. yesterday authorized immediate construction of a high-voltage transformer substation, to cost $1,225,000, which will increase the capacity of the East Springfield plant from 66,000 to 115,000 volts.

INSURANCE COMPANY ELECTS

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Jan. 22—Edward B. Sanborn of Boston was elected a member of the board of directors of the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company of this city in the annual meeting yesterday. Mr. Sanborn has been connected with the company for 57 years.

Arch Probably of King Solomon's Time Revealed by Work on Jerusalem Drain

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

JERUSALEM—Casual discovery of a large ancient stone arch under an old building housing what is known as the "Wailing Wall Synagogue" is expected by archæologists to shed further light on the topography of ancient Jerusalem.

Workmen engaged in mending an old canalization drain were digging under the synagogue when they came upon a cave in which were clearly visible a tremendous arch and what appears to have been a pool for storing water. The Department of Antiquities ordered the repairs to be suspended until investigations could be made.

The newly discovered arch is near the Chain Gate, under King David street, which leads from the Mosque of Omar, in the Temple Area, acknowledged to be on the site of Solomon's Temple, to Upper Jerusalem. The arch is thought to be one of those which at one time spanned the Tyropean Valley. The valley, which then divided Jerusalem in two, is now filled in with the débris of centuries, on which the present David Street is built.

The first arch of the bridge across the valley was discovered in 1838 by Edward Robinson, an American, who, through his interest in Biblical geography, was led to Palestine to verify and rediscover the topography of ancient Jerusalem. Known as Robinson's Arch, it breaks out from the western wall of the Temple Area (known as the Wailing Wall), near the southern corner. Robinson identified this arch with the viaduct which, according to the historian Josephus, ran from the Temple to the Xystus or colonnade built by Herod. Robinson also found there the Burak Pool, so named after the legendary winged steed of Muhammad which the prophet is said to have tethered at that spot when he stopped in Jerusalem on his celestial journey.

Sir Charles Warren, the English archæologist, later verified Robinson's explanation of the arch he had unearthed. He discovered the foundations of piers, in a line with the existing fragment, showing that the causeway mentioned in I Chronicles, 26: 16 as "the causeway of the going up" had been supported on a series of arches. This causeway was over the Tyropean valley and is believed to be under David Street.

Other authorities support the explantaions that these foundations are from Solomon's time and that the bridge which was presumably broken down at the time of Pompey's invasion was rebuilt in Herod's reign.

The arch just uncovered is believed to be part of this bridge. By crawling through a narrow tunnel 60 centimeters wide, the arch can even now be clearly distinguished in the cave 16 meters under the synagogue floor.

Coast Opposes Plan for Muscle Shoals

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

SAN FRANCISCO—Opposition of the Pacific coast to the sale of Muscle Shoals power to a nitrogen plant under conditions which, it is said, amount virtually to a federal subsidy, has been expressed by the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce. The chamber has appealed to commercial organizations throughout the coast region to join with it in opposing such action, on the ground that it would injure industry here.

In stating the chamber's attitude, John R. Cahill, chairman of its industrial committee, said, in part: "We believe the sale of Muscle Shoals power to the nitrogen plant will not only be unfair to private industry, but will destroy private industry.

"After a long and arduous fight, the Chamber of Commerce persuaded the Shell Oil Company to locate its $5,000,000 chemical plant in the San Francisco Bay district. It will have a nitrogen fixation plant, the only one on the Pacific coast, and the product will be a distinct advantage and benefit to agriculture.

"If the Government subsidizes the Muscle Shoals plant through power sales at reduced rates, it will place the Pacific coast industry at a disadvantage; in fact, will be a rank discrimination against the coast and every farmer."

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Its use increases SOLELY on merit. Recommended and USED by highest dental authorities.
35c and 50c sizes sold everywhere.

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That is why you are hearing so much more about Free Wheeling today than you did when Studebaker first introduced it. If all cars had it now, the public would save hundreds of millions of dollars in gasoline and oil expense every year.

Free Wheeling has brought Studebaker thoroughness and initiative into the limelight more conspicuously than ever.

Today every Studebaker gives you Free Wheeling. All cars will be aspiring to give it to you tomorrow. It gives you 10,000 miles of travel for 8,000 miles of engine effort—greatly reduced operation and maintenance cost—new safety—new ease of driving.

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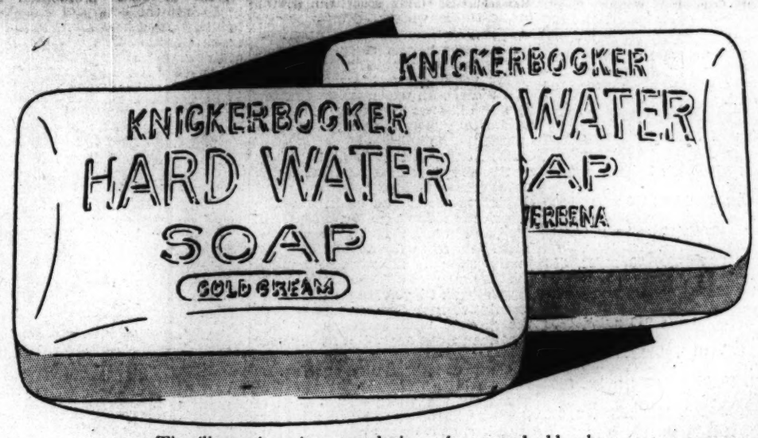

The illustration gives actual sizes of new and old cakes

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It's not only a larger cake . . . but chemists have been working for months to improve the lovely fragrances . . . and it has everything . . . the clear, delicate colors . . . the quick-lathering, refreshing and remarkable lasting qualities that have made Knickerbocker Hardwater Soap a best-seller for thirty-five years!

Buy it in quantities . . .
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WANAMAKER'S—STREET FLOOR, NORTH BUILDING

Adds delightful FLAVOR

How *slowly* it pours! That's because Heinz Tomato Ketchup is so rich and thick—the delightful essence of great, ripe, garden-fresh tomatoes, delicately spiced. Nothing is added to make bulk. Flavor and goodness, through and through . . . yet priced so very reasonably.

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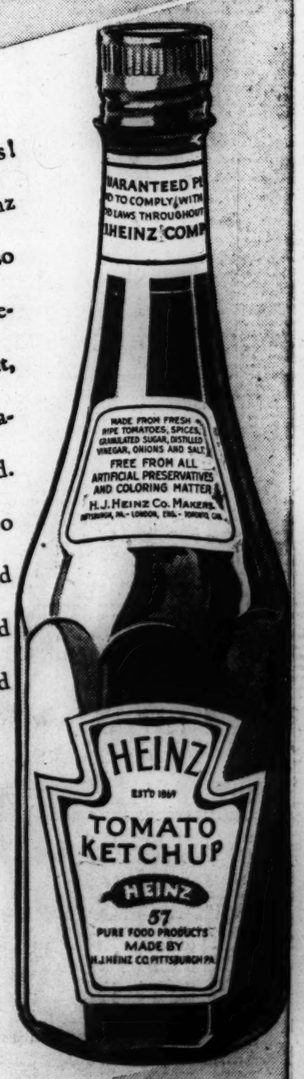

HEINZ tomato ketchup

$145,000,000 FUNDS TO RUSH BUILDING URGED IN HOUSE

Would Speed Authorized Work and Provide Post Office Construction

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22—Expansion of the Government's public building program to the extent of $145,000,000 was recommended to the House of Representatives today in two bills reported by the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

The first of the two bills would extend the Public Works Act of 1926 by making available an additional $100,000,000 "to permit expediting of the public-building program thereby authorized." The other bill provides $45,000,000 for construction of post offices.

The present session of Congress already has authorized $116,000,000 for emergency public works construction. The new measure is not for emergency construction but is intended to assist it by speeding construction previously authorized and appropriated. It also is intended to relieve the unemployment problem.

Ferry K. Heath, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, stated that, if passed, the $45,000,000 bill for post office construction would make possible construction projects in 225 large cities and in 585 smaller cities.

It is in line with the new policy of the Post Office Department to own its own buildings in all cities where postal revenue is over $20,000 annually, and thus to eliminate paying rentals to private interests. In larger cities where the Government owns its post office already, branch stations, garages and other subsidiary buildings would be constructed.

Illinois Jobs Increase as Ratio of Idle Drops

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO, Jan. 21—Available jobs in Chicago and throughout Illinois are increasing, while the ratio of applicants to the number of positions offered is gradually declining, according to statements from officials of the Illinois Department of Labor, based on operations of the Illinois Free Employment Service.

Latest figures show that for the State as a whole there are 270 applicants for every 100 jobs listed, while last October there were 283. In Chicago there has been an even more noticeable change, with a drop from 423 to 363 applicants for each position. It still means, however, that for every position listed with the bureau, there are roughly speaking, three applicants. Records for the past 10 years show an average of two applicants.

Peak of Unemployment Passed in Los Angeles

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LOS ANGELES—Unemployment conditions throughout Los Angeles County show a brighter picture since the first of the year, as welfare agencies report fewer requests for aid and building projects move rapidly forward.

In fact, the peak of unemployment is believed to have passed, according to Harvey C. Fremming, director of the Employment Stabilization Bureau of the County of Los Angeles, an organization which has coördinated attempts of all charitable and civic organizations interested in the local situation. This opinion is based upon the fact that much additional employment has been thrown open to workers by private and public agencies, many of which are undertaking projects which would not ordinarily be started until 1932. This work will increase in volume during the next few months.

Manitoba Relieves Idle

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WINNIPEG, Man.—Since inauguration of the special unemployment relief scheme in Manitoba, in which the Dominion Government coöperated, employment has been given to 15,809 persons, according to figures supplied to Ottawa. A total of 15,531 individuals were given direct relief in Manitoba, in the form of groceries, fuel, etc. The special plan referred to is the construction of public works in which the cost is divided between the federal, provincial and municipal governments concerned.

Carmen Reduce Hours

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FALL RIVER, Mass., Jan. 22—Carmen on the local branch of the Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway Company have voluntarily reduced their working hours in order to give employment to men now on substitute duty. The voluntary move fixes a six-day week for the men on regular runs, makes a weekly reduction in their pay of $5.76, but will give steady employment to from eight to 10 additional men.

RED CROSS WINS FAMINE RACE IN DROUGHT SECTION

(Continued from Page 1)

undertaking an exceptional instance of man's care for his fellow man.

Every day more families are running out of food and are turning to the Red Cross. The peak period of need will come between the middle of January and the middle of February, it is expected. To those engaged in making crops it is probable that food will not have to be supplied beyond March 15. Many weeks of the task still lie ahead.

After the struggle is over, it is going to be a problem for many farm families to readjust themselves. A reduced cotton acreage seems inevitable, partly because the banks will not be able to finance the normal production. As it takes one family to every 20 acres of cotton, the outlook is that a lot of plantation workers will have to find another livelihood, Mr. Evans points out.

Few Without Food

Contrary to a common impression, he notes that only in a small proportion of cases is it true that no food of any kind whatever is available.

The most serious destitution occurs on the cotton plantations, and numerically is greatest among the colored people. There are, however, in some counties of the "black belt"—so named because of the soil—more white than colored plantation "share croppers." All are in the same condition.

"The human need for food in Arkansas is almost in direct relationship to the acreage of cotton," the Arkansas relief director said. "The need follows the cotton line rather than the color line."

"The tremendous percentage of aid being given," he continued, "is going to the labor of the cotton plantations. In some counties as high as 90 per cent of the plantation help is being fed. Planters are unable to obtain loans at the banks, and the plantation system has been sadly lacking in the growing of provender for man and beast.

"In the hill counties, comprising half or more of the State, are to be found the small farm owners, a more independent folk than the share croppers, more farsighted in their planning, and planting a greater variety of crops. Here the need for food is less. I do not believe it will average more than 15 per cent of the farm population for all the hill counties.

"It tapers down to 10 and 5 per cent, and in five counties we have not yet had to set up any cash grants. The time of greatest need in the hill counties is coming later, as families more and more reach the end of their rope.

"We have just set up $25,000 for serving hot lunches in the schools chiefly rural, and this sum will be increased as the need is demonstrated. I have heard it said that 20 to 35 per cent of the school children were missing school because of not having lunch or adequate clothes. These hot lunches will help out the home food supply.

"For clothing we have arranged in each county for $300 to $3000 to be spent, this including the children."

300,000 TO GET WORK IN STATE HIGHWAY PLANS

Nearly $1,000,000,000 to Be Spent in Building 25,000 Miles of Roads

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

New roads long enough to circle the globe will crisscross the United States beneath the straining muscle of some 300,000 workmen this year, at a cost not far short of $1,000,000,000.

Reports compiled yesterday show that more than 9000 miles of the approximate 25,000-mile total will be hard surface. This is exclusive of 11 states in which highway commissions could make no mileage estimates.

The actual cost estimates, not including six states in which road programs still are under legislative consideration and taking no account of independent county highway construction, is $816,048,923, of which the Federal Government will contribute $293,500,000.

An estimate of the number of workmen to benefit in the program is perforce conservative since a total of nine states had no definite figures on this particular item.

The six states unable at this time to forecast any figures were Arizona, Vermont, Tennessee, Massachusetts, Ohio and New Mexico. Tennessee expected to match its federal allocation of $4,400,000, however, and the Governor of Massachusetts has proposed a bond issue of $10,000,000.

Louisiana stood out as the most ambitious State of the year in its program of 2500 miles of pavement and 1000 miles of gravel, with contemplated expenditure of $75,000,000 and employment of approximately 12,000 men.

Pennsylvania Second

Pennsylvania was second in planned expenditure of $60,000,000, but by far the leading contributor to employment in the contemplated use of 50,000 workmen on 1400 miles of new roadway.

Should California use half of its budget for the biennium in 1931, it would spend $55,191,500. This State had several legislative wrinkles to iron out, though, before a definite program could be announced.

New York expected to spend $57,000,000 for maintenance of old roads and construction of 700 miles of new, and to employ some 11,000 men. New Jersey had a budget of $37,000,000 for 100 miles of new road and planned to keep 10,500 men employed. Illinois planned 1500 miles of hard surface, at a cost of $45,000,000, with employment for 20,000 men. Texas will spend $45,000,000 and employ in the neighborhood of 15,500 men.

Apparent discrepancies between ratios of cost to mileage and employment is due to bridge and viaduct construction included in the road programs and differing widely in volume in the various states.

Connecticut, Maryland, South Carolina and South Dakota were without definite programs and mileage and employment estimates were not available but had the following sums available for the year: Connecticut, $16,000,000; Maryland, $9,450,000; South Carolina $20,000,000 and South Dakota $9,000,000.

Wyoming, with contemplated expenditure of $6,150,000 on 800 miles of road, had a program doubling that of any previous single year and expected an employment increase of 125 per cent.

States Listed

Estimates of the remaining states were:

Alabama, $5,000,000, 200 miles, 2500 workmen.

Arkansas, $15,000,000, 450 miles, 5000 workmen.

Colorado, $10,000,000, miles not estimated, 5000 workmen.

Delaware, $2,200,000, 70 miles, 650 workmen.

Florida, $11,000,000, miles and workmen not estimated.

Georgia, $15,000,000, 966 miles, 6500 workmen.

Idaho, $7,800,000, 700 miles, 1800 workmen.

Indiana, $26,000,000, 500 miles, 8500 workmen.

Iowa, $29,500,000, 1250 miles, 20,000 workmen.

Kansas, $5,000,000, 563 miles, 3500 workmen.

Kentucky, $21,500,000, 300 miles, 5000 workmen.

Maine, $13,416,000, 588 miles, 15,000 workmen.

Michigan, $31,000,000, 400 miles, employment not estimated.

Minnesota, $13,175,000, 747 miles, 4000 workmen.

Mississippi, $3,000,000, 150 miles, employment not estimated.

Missouri, $30,000,000, 1700 miles, 11,000 workmen.

Montana, $6,000,000, 500 miles, 3000 workmen.

Nebraska, $3,400,000, 650 miles, 2000 workmen.

Nevada, $2,000,000, 230 miles, employment not estimated.

New Hampshire, $6,000,000, 140 miles, 8000 workmen.

North Carolina, $7,000,000, 225 miles, employment not estimated.

North Dakota, 9,000,000, 795 miles, 6000 workmen.

Oklahoma, $17,000,000, 1450 miles, 25,000 workmen.

Oregon, $7,500,000, 200 miles, 3000 workmen.

Rhode Island, $3,000,000, 94 miles, 800 workmen.

Utah, $5,529,000, 225 miles, employment not estimated.

Virginia, $17,000,000, 600 miles, 9000 workmen.

Washington, $13,620,000, 1440 miles, 2000 workmen.

West Virginia, $21,527,226, 650 miles, 9000 workmen.

Wisconsin, $18,000,000, 1020 miles, 14,500 workmen.

SHIPPING MEN ASK OF AMERICANS TO HELP OWN MARINE

(Continued from Page 1)

porary phase. He criticized the effort of Panama Canal authorities to seek to make a profit on what had originally been intended solely as a part of the national defense and showed that American ships in the intercoastal trade suffer the most by high tolls. He recommended "commuter tickets" for ships using the canal more than five times a year.

In asking everyone to support the American Merchant Marine, Mr. Munson said that there are more empty rooms and empty cargo spaces on American ships than ever before. Propaganda is needed to stimulate traffic and to increase the proportion of Americans using ships of their own flag—a policy which he said is invariably followed by the nationals of other countries.

The Federal Government should set an example in this respect Capt. Robert Dollar, president of the Dollar Line, wired the conference in lieu of making a scheduled address.

Other governments, Captain Dollar continued, are actively coöperating with shipping companies, bankers, shippers, and brokers to bring traffic to their own ships. Such coöperation should be manifested in the United States, he said, in pledging his aid to this objective.

A definite campaign, promulgated by the United States Shipping Board, and indorsed by the ship operators, is expected to be conducted with a view to soliciting Americans to patronize their own vessels.

"Sell the American Merchant Marine to the people of this country," was the keynote of an address by W. I. Glover, Assistant Postmaster-General. "Education to this end is as badly needed as are the new ships themselves. The moneys paid to American ships support American workmen and artesans, while the moneys paid to foreign companies go to the support of foreign maritime expansions."

T. V. O'Connor, chairman of the United States Shipping Board, pointed out that less than 40 per cent of total American exports and imports were moving in American bottoms—of a total value of 33 per cent of the United States' foreign trade, and dedicated the present conference to a discussion of ways and means of attracting patronage to American vessels, the ultimate goal being to have "the greater portion of our commerce" move in American ships, as stated in the Marine Act.

Robert P. Lamont, Secretary of Commerce, after noting that 90 per cent of American goods moved in American ships a century ago, showed that the tide is again turning, for in 1914 a low mark of only 10 per cent of American goods in American ships was reached, since when the proportions have steadily risen. The future possibilities of American foreign trade, with new markets opening up and old ones extending, make the need of American shipping even more imperative, he indicated.

E. L. Jahnecke, Assisant Secretary of the Navy, spoke on the aid which naval officers trained to be "merchant marine minded," can be in assisting American shipping; Dr. Royal S. Copeland (R.), Senator from New York, pointed to the lack of cohesion in the shipping industry, and urged the formation of a "mutual protective association"; Clay S. Briggs (D.), Representative from Texas, observed that the present mail contracts to help American ships are still a saving over the $44,000,000 a year formerly spent in Government operation of ships. All these held to the same theme of encouraging the wider appreciation of the American marine by shippers and travelers, as a means of creating employment and encouraging allied industries in the United States.

'MILK' DEFENDANTS ACQUITTED

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, Jan. 19—Sixty-one individuals and corporations connected with the New York Milk Chain Association were acquitted by a jury in General Sessions on Jan. 16 of the charge that they obtained a monopoly of the wholesale milk trade in this city in 1928 and 1929. The defendants were charged with violation of the Donnelly state business law.

RACIAL CLASH OVER SILESIA UP TO LEAGUE

(Continued from Page 1)

themselves on their Province. Being a frontier people, their national feeling is not clear cut. Just as in Alsace, where a large number of the inhabitants are Alsatians first and French afterward, so many Upper Silesians are Upper Silesian first and Polish second, and want to be masters in their own house, whether they belong to the Polish-speaking majority or to the German-speaking minority.

Teuton-Slav Controversy

"Why should all these people from Warsaw and from Galicia get all the best posts?" they ask. "Surely we're good enough to look after our own business, without having these people sent from Warsaw by Pilsudski to govern us! What is Warsaw to us?" That is the point of view held by the supporters of Adalbert Korfanty, the famous leader of the insurgents, who ravaged the countryside in 1921 and who really won for Poland a large part of her wealth in coal.

Finally comes the national difference between German and Pole. The age-long antipathy of Teuton and Slav is flaring up again. Several hundreds of thousands of Germans who were accustomed to a régime of order, discipline and obedience to the letter of the law, are now submitted to an arbitrary justice where a sentence in a law court is often political rather than legal. These Germans became Polish citizens in 1922 and had full rights of individual, economic and cultural development accorded to them by the Geneva Convention of May, 1922. Since that time these rights have been violated by the Poles and the German minority has been subjected to a treatment which irritated the proud national German and can be considered nothing else than a breach by the Polish Government of an international agreement.

The ill-treatment of the Germans reached its height in November, 1930, when the general election throughout Poland led to scenes of violence and to unparalleled examples of chicanery. The chief ill-doers were the "Insurgents," a national Polish organization, numbering 40,000 men and consisting of those who took part in the uprisings of 1919, 1920, and 1921, and also of others who joined for love of adventure or need of money. These "Insurgents" began a violent campaign in favor of the Pilsudski Government Party "Sanacia" and against the German minority and against most anti-Government parties.

One of their election cries was "Not a single deputy of the national minority shall enter Parliament!" The honorary president of this armed body is none other than Dr. Grazynski, Governor of Upper Silesia, a post which, if the interests of fair play to one and all were to be maintained, should be occupied by someone who stands outside national or party politics.

Severe Repression

The "Insurgents" raided villages, broke into the houses of German inhabitants, and beat many people who spoke German. The election appeals of this organization spoke in threatening terms of the German minority and declared merciless war on the "Volksbund" (the organization to defend the interests of the German minority), the disloyal German press, and the German officials. And when the election came, the coöperation of the "Insurgents" and the government officials led to such pressure and to such concern among a large number of Germans that the votes of the German Party were reduced by one-half in comparison with the election in May.

The methods employed by the Polish Government to deprive the Germans and the opposition parties of power and justice are many. If a German paper contains a leader of which the censor disapproves, it is confiscated and the editor is fined. This occurs frequently. Unless he expresses himself very carefully, the journalist is ruined. German landowners are burdened with heavy taxes, which are not justified by the law. Parents who send their children to a German school may lose their posts. The staff of the German schools is often of low standing, so that parents prefer to send their children to the Polish school. In many different ways the German is made to feel that he is the "under-dog," and the former Prussian citizen with his devotion to law and order suffers from the lawlessness and arbitrariness of the new régime.

What is the Polish point of view? For the Polish officials the tension between the two nationalities is a result of the German demand for revision of the frontiers. The speech of the German Cabinet Minister, Gottfried Treviranus, in which he appealed for a change in the eastern frontiers, caused an outburst of national indignation in Poland and by exciting the minority, destroyed their loyalty to the Polish state. The Germans are accused of trying to attract Polish children to German schools, and the Volksbund, whose president, Herr Ulitz, is an outstanding personality, is considered by the Government to have political aims. If the Germans choose to organize themselves as a political party, then, so say the Pilsudski Poles, they must take the consequences and be treated as any other opposition party. The Poles have the precedent of German mistreatment which they are not likely soon to forget. The treatment of the Germans in the eyes of supporters of Marshal Pilsudski, was no worse than that of the other parties and during election times they could not expect to have preferential treatment, especially when in villages in German Upper Silesia, 10 yards away from the frontier, the Germans were demanding revision.

As to the German point of view on the Upper Silesian question, Nationalist feeling is welling up more and more each day in Germany. The Nationalist Socialists are rapidly growing. German patience is at an end, and the humiliation of their brothers across the frontier at the hands of a race whom the Germans—with an often exaggerated idea of superiority—look down upon as culturally deficient, feeds the Nationalist revival and increases the antipathy of the present German Government.

It is a difficult task for the authorities in German Upper Silesia to restrain the national feeling, and to carry through a liberal policy toward the Polish minority. So many workers have brothers or cousins on both sides of the frontier that national passion cannot be checked by the frontiers, which cut across roads, tram lines, farms and mines. If the treatment of the Germans in Poland does not improve, then it will be hard to check the German hotheads and a frontier incident might occur at any moment.

Children to Write Antivisection Essays

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

Washington, Jan. 22

PRIZES to school children in the District of Columbia for the best essays on reasons for abolishing vivisection of dogs have been announced by the Vivisection Investigation League in connection with its drive to prohibit vivisection in the district.

George Arliss has announced that he will send a personal check for $10 to the winning boy candidate and an autographed photograph to the winning girl. The judges are Charles Edward Russell, Mrs. William Wolff Smith and Betty Nowell.

The league is primarily interested in securing the passage in Congress of the antivivisection bill but also in encouraging this and similar activities to arouse public interest in the question.

Steel Helmet Leader Stirs Up National Feeling Against Poles

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BERLIN, Jan. 22—Inflammatory language was used in a recent speech by Herr von Morozowicz, new leader of the Steel Helmet organization. "We of the Steel Helmet do not want war," he said, "but if the Poles, aided by French capital and French ammunition, try to rob German territory, then the only help will be to give to hundreds of thousands of young Germans the order to 'fix bayonets.'"

Statements of this kind have not been uncommon in the speeches of the Nationalist leaders and in articles of the Nationalist press. The National Socialists (Fascist), who are even still more outspoken than the Steel Helmet, hold about 100 meetings daily in all parts of Germany. Every infringement of German rights by the Poles makes such statements more forceful.

Only a few days ago a group of Polish soldiers is reported to have crossed the frontier of Upper Silesia for a distance of five meters into German territory, when marching along the zigzag frontier. One Nationalist paper reports an "invasion of armed Polish forces."

The same Herr von Morozowicz writes in the Steel Helmet, the organ of the Steel Helmet organization, that the older generation must help the young generation in forging a "Siegfried's sword for future liberty." In the above quoted speech, Herr von Morozowicz also attacked the Roman Catholics, declaring: "Rome's rulership knows no nations, and also no Germany. It only wants to destroy Lutheranism."

AIR EXPERT ENVISAGES ERA OF GIANT PLANES

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 22 (AP)—Airplanes carrying 1000 passengers in a regular transatlantic commercial air service will be the next important development in aviation, Igor Sikorski, widely known designer, told the Franklin Institute in an address last night. He pictured regular flights across the Atlantic, with stops at floating seadromes, by gigantic and luxuriously furnished planes.

"I see no limit," the speaker said, "in the size of planes which are certain to be built in the near future. The trend of development and demand is such that within two or three years fleets of planes carrying 200 passengers will be in service. Our plant is able to contract to deliver planes with a carrying capacity of more than 500 persons and guarantee airworthy performance."

Entry of Rail Men Scanned by Unions

MIAMI, Fla., Jan. 22 (AP)—Plans for the proposed affiliation of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen with the American Federation of Labor were discussed yesterday by members of the executive council of the federation in session here.

William Green, president of the federation, said a conference had been agreed upon prior to the May convention of the brotherhood at which representatives of parties affected would be heard and questions of jurisdiction taken up.

Mr. Green said the brotherhood's convention was scheduled for Cleveland in May, but because of difficulties between employees and the management of certain hotels, there, he understood the convention would be held elsewhere unless the trouble was ironed out.

BREMEN WRESTS SPEED RECORD FROM EUROPA

NEW YORK, Jan. 21 (AP)—The liner Bremen has wrested from her sister ship, Europa, the transatlantic speed record between Bremenhaven, Germany and New York.

With Capt. C. W. Hagemann, relief commander, on the bridge, the vessel docked at her Brooklyn pier, yesterday, six days and three hours after leaving her home port, surpassing the Europa's speediest crossing by three hours. Friendly tides and fair weather made it possible.

The Europa holds the blue ribbon for the fastest voyage across the Atlantic, however, in four days, 17 hours and six minutes.

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EASE, COMFORT, SPEED, BEAUTY IN 1931 MODELS

Special Distinction Evidenced in Graceful Lines at Motor Show

Automobiles, as seen at the 1931 Boston Automobile Show are pleasing in appearance. The lines are distinctive, with a speedy effect, which makes a direct appeal to motorists who appreciate beauty. Most of the bodies are cradled, with a full swing from radiator tip to the trunk rack. The passengers are seated much nearer the roadway, which minimizes the tendency to rock, that distinguished some of the models of other years.

There is much more room, both fore and aft, in the 1931 cars. The seats are wider, and have been sprung to get the utmost comfort. In some cases the angles have been changed just enough so that almost perfect visibility and riding ease can be obtained. On some models we find the draft-proof quarter light in the rear compartment, which hinges outward to allow fresh air to enter the car.

Just beside the driving seat, some manufacturers have used a window which opens just enough for hand signals. This is seen on the more expensive jobs, and the style and width of the single shutter is entirely optional. Radiator paneling as seen on the new cars is individual. One design employs a series of short receding curves. Another has rectangular panels, while meshing looks rather smart on a modish sport roadster.

Torpedo-shaped lamps have been set on the front of many of the lower-priced jobs, but it is most noticeable that the cars in the custom class have lights designed especially for the particular models. Semi-torpedo, octagonal, megaphonic and plain bowl shapes are seen at the Boston show. The absence of lights on the front fender and over the windshield is noticeable.

Fenders follow airplane tendencies. The full sweep over the front wheels follows the running board to a squat appearing curve above the rear wheels. Instead of completing the swing, designers have come back to the conventional rear fender. Full running boards are employed on all the stock models at the Boston show. Coach-makers in America have followed approved practice for 1931, rather than take chances on individualistic exteriors.

Following through the racy lines of the bodies, the radiators at the show are built high and narrow. The pointed effect gives an appearance of length to the front of the car. With the tendency to converge from a slim front to a wide mid-section the old original sloop design comes again into the automotive picture.

Rubber has been employed at every point of contact between body and chassis. For some few years the power plants have been mounted on rubber, but the car for 1931, uses this material wherever road shock is likely to occur. With the increase in horsepower and the consequent speeding up of the car, the car with all contact points blanketed in rubber will ride better under control.

The old-fashioned belting around the car, which protruded out from the body like a piping, is rapidly going out. Also the flaming colors, set in panels to get the effect of unusual tonings have gone by. The car for 1931 is quietly pyroxylin lacquered in pastels which have been put on to stay. Easy, agreeable color combinations give an air of exclusiveness to the new models. In combination with smooth, easy running power plants, automotive designers have planned smooth looking color effects.

Another feature we miss at the Boston show is the sloping windshield. This has gone almost altogether, except on some custom jobs, where this style is demanded. Built of unshatterable glass with pencil paneling, the vision is clear under almost all driving conditions. Straight up and down windshields cover the road under the most severe tests.

The new "baby" cars have been bodied so that four adults can be seated without crowding. By lengthening the body somewhat and setting wells in the floor, plenty of leg room is provided. Cushioning every part of the body and springing it efficiently makes these little cars surprisingly easy to control in and out of traffic.

The fabric bodies are distinguished by their absence. Because they would neither wear well or stand lacquering, these tops have not met with favor the past year. In one short 12 months, they have disappeared, except for some cars, whose exclusiveness demands special treatment.

Instead of being an exhibition board, the instrument panel has the whole story of the car convenient to the driving seat. The amount of oil and gasoline at hand, the quality of the fuels, the speed, the time, the temperature of car and radiator, the condition of the tires and the approach of another car can be told at a glance. The little instruments on the dash are marvels of precision.

By pushing a button, one can broadcast road information to the nearest radio station. This is effected by utilizing power off one of the front wheels. Again, if music or news is desired the radio set under the instrument board will bring in any station desired. The new cars for 1931 do everything but talk.

HIGHER STANDARDS FOR BAR ADVOCATED

Robert T. Bushnell, former district attorney of Middlesex County, denounced dishonest and incompetent lawyers and mushroom law schools last night at the meeting of the Boston Chapter, National Association of Cost Accountants. He said that by dishonest acts of a few "a whole profession is frequently judged."

"The law," Mr. Bushnell declared, "has been altogether too careless of the character and ability of those admitted to its ranks. There has been much agitation in recent times, due to the number of unqualified men who regard the admission to the ranks of a profession the equivalent of a ticket to Elysian fields and untold wealth without work."

Music

John McCormack

Last night in Symphony Hall, John McCormack, tenor, sang a program of lieder, to the excellent accompaniments of Edwin Schneider, under auspices of the Emmanuel College Alumnæ Association.

The assisting artist was Alfred Boyington, violinist. Mr. McCormack's portion of the program comprised four groups of songs, of which "Minnelied," an Old German Love Song (1460), "Since First I Saw Your Face," Old English (1600), and "Alma del core," from "La Constanza" by Caldara, comprised the first group. There followed "I tempi assai Lontani" by Respighi, "A Widow Bird Sate Mourning" and "Love's Secret" by Bantock, and Parry's "There." Irish folk songs made up group three, beginning with "The Snowy Breasted Pearl," arranged by Robinson, and Hughes's arrangements of "The Next Market Day," "She Moved Through the Fair" and "Kitty, My Love." For his last group Mr. McCormack offered "What An Irishman Means by Machree," by Ernest Torrence, sung for the first time, according to a program note, "The Fairy Tree" by Vincent O'Brien; "Far Apart" (first time) by Mr. Schneider, and "The Prayer Perfect," by Oley Speaks.

There was not a vacant seat in Symphony Hall, and on the stage were placed as many seats as might least interfere with the artists. People also were standing one and two deep from the stage to the back wall of the hall—an audience of such proportions as one seldom sees nowadays.

And what may one say of Mr. McCormack, which has not been said a dozen times over? No one of the tenor persuasion now singing is in any manner comparable to him, in the type of thing which he does. It is a cause for rejoicing that Mr. McCormack recognizes his peculiar field, and does not stray from it; that he continues to sing songs which make their appeal through sheer simplicity of melody and loveliness of lyric. Far too few are placed on the modern concert program, probably for the simple reason that singers are rare who can properly present them. Of the many songs sung last night it would be impossible to write, but mention must be made of "Minnelied," with which Mr. McCormack began his program. Beautifully curved as to melodic line, and perfect in diction, the song made a direct appeal. Mention must also be made of Bantock's "A Widow Bird Sate Mourning," in which phrases were moulded with exceptionally fine effect. The songs by Mr. Torrence and Mr. Schneider were also interesting, and, of course, Mr. Schneider was given his full share of the applause at the conclusion of his song. There were the usual "patter" songs, sung as only Mr. McCormack can sing them.

To Mr. Boyington must be offered congratulations upon a successful performance. One closes with the mention of encores, almost as numerous as the numbers announced on the program. A most successful and enjoyable evening. G. M. S.

MacDowell Club Concert

Before an overflowing audience in Jordan Hall, last night, the MacDowell Club gave an orchestral and choral concert. Arthur Fiedler, as conductor, presided over a group consisting mostly of that household instrument, the violin, and otherwise rounded out by Boston Symphony players. He seemed to know his string section, to exact from them all they could give—which was considerable. This was at once apparent in the opening ballet suite of Grétry (in Franko's arrangement), a light and effervescent music with no particular pretensions but much charm. The impression was strengthened in "St. Paul's Suite" for string orchestra by Holst, based on English dance airs. In a word, there was conspicuous restraint in phrasing and a precision of attack which would commend any orchestra. This one is obviously fortunate in its conductor. MacDowell's Indian Suite, while ever more definitely, as the years roll by, of another day, was sonorous and appropriate enough. A decidedly accomplished harp solo by Elizabeth Norcross Allen and a varied group of songs by the chorus under William Ellis Weston, contributed to pleasant music-making among friends.

STUDENTS TAKING CULTURE TO FARMS

MEXICO CITY (By U.P.)—Delegations of students from the National University in this city departed last week for various parts of the republic for the purpose of diffusing cultural instruction among the laborers and farmers of the country.

Festivals and conferences will be organized by the student representatives in the localities they visit. The campaign to inspire nationalism will be carried out by means of lectures on Mexican history, traditions, popular arts, and hygienic practices.

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He's Not Satisfied With 231 Miles an Hour

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CAPT. MALCOLM CAMPBELL AND HIS NEW NAPIER SPEED RECORD CHALLENGER

The British Speed Ace Hopes to Better the Present Record of 231 Miles an Hour, in This Powerful, Streamlined Juggernaut, at Daytona Beach, Fla., Soon.

The Mirror of Motordom

No sooner is the curtain rung down on the 1930 automobile racing season—than the footlights are thrown on what the 1931 season will bring forth.

Of paramount interest, not alone to racing fans, but also to the motor development field, is the report that Capt. Malcolm Campbell, British speed ace, is preparing to bring his new "Blue-Bird" to Daytona Beach for an attack on the world's speed record of 231 miles an hour.

Fitted with a 12-cylinder, 1400-horsepower engine, Captain Campbell's car is built like a torpedo. The streamlined masterpiece has its radiator built apart and carried in advance of the front axle, the cowling being designed so as to lift the main air stream off the car body. The tail of the craft is five feet high but the driver's seat is only 18 inches off the ground.

The car was painted 22 times to insure a smooth polished finish. At speeds of 150 miles an hour, the contour of the tires changes, due to centrifugal force, and their diameters increase to 19 inches, thus giving the car an added 1½ inch of ground clearance.

During recent tests it was found necessary to raise the sides of the driver's cockpit considerably as the force of the wind at tremendous speeds was sufficient to blow the driver out of his seat.

Speed racing is not merely a sport, nor is it only a glorious spectacle. The tremendous strain placed on all parts of the cars' equipment makes racing tracks testing grounds for car materials. The record attempt of Captain Campbell, will inaugurate the 1931 racing season. The Captain made a record in 1928 but it has been bettered twice since then.

* * *

For 2775 hours and 46 minutes, two brothers in Iowa spurred on a Model A Ford to establish a record for endurance driving that probably will stand for some time to come. When Governor Hammill gave the official order to stop, the Ford had covered 23,650 miles and bettered the old endurance mark by more than 2000 hours. The route extended all over the State.

During the first 2000 hours, the brothers never left the car. They took their reliefs after that by dog-trotting alongside or exercising on top of the car.

* * *

Perhaps the day may come when, if your engine sputters and halts, you can turn on the other one and keep right on going, just as an airplane does. This glimpse into the possible future of the motor industry is caught from the announcement that in Lima, O., a truck has appeared on the road with two eight-cylinder motors, operating simultaneously to develop 275 horsepower. It pulls two trailers, and when empty, or carrying light loads, one engine can be cut off entirely.

* * *

Purchases of tin, zinc, copper and lead by the motor industry in 1930 were far below those of 1929. This is taken to indicate that stock has been kept down to an extremely low level and the industry thus enters 1930 with no waste materials on hand.

* * *

The Italian Fiat Company has purchased the Pescara automobile factory at Barcelona, Spain, and will use it for production of Fiat cars for the Spanish market, a report states.

* * *

Is your car well-balanced in riding smoothness? If not the ride-o-graph, a new instrument designed to test the springs, shackles, and shock absorbers, will show you the trouble. The chart produced by the instrument provides a four-point test that is said to tell in a moment if the comfort-making equipment of the car is functioning properly.

* * *

The parade of the old wrecks is closely scrutinized by the Ford Motor Company's River Rouge plant, the "crematorium" for weary automobiles. Thousands of cars of every known make pass through this channel of observation, annually, to be depleted of salvageable products and then tossed into a furnace. Perhaps one may be a 1900 Aperson, or an Ambassador of 1920, a "Mighty Michigan" of 1913, a Star of 1920, or a Dixie Flyer of 1917! Every appearance recalls memories of the days when it was possible to get across the street without traffic officers.

But where are the 115 or so Buicks more than 20 years old that are estimated to be still dodging the salvage markets? The existence of these Buicks was discovered in a nation-wide survey of Buick registration figures recently. They may or may not be still serviceable, but they are registered.

Boston Art Notes

Copley Gallery

There is a particular tone in the portraiture by Alexander R. James, current exhibitor at the Copley Gallery in Newbury Street. The pictures contain a personality which is distinguished and which lifts the sitter out of the society of customary models.

Efficient portraitists are abundant. There are many who have an impeccable craftsmanship, who manipulate surfaces with considerable dexterity. But there are few who succeed in rendering a surface so that it is secondary to a mood, or emotion. This, Mr. James does. His portraits invite our interest, stimulate our imagination, and not for their rather neutral color nor their not too palpable form. The artist conveys a transcendental note through his drab and limited palette; he uses it to poetic ends.

In the seascapes entitled "Sardine Fleet—St. Jean de Lus" he ascends to lighter and gayer tones, abandoning the transcendental world for the frankly picturesque.

His drawings are inspired by Frenchmen, especially Degas. He realizes volume through dexterous manipulation of thick outline. In such studies one can come to understand the breadth of the artist's talent more quickly than in the larger, more formidable works.

Casson Galleries

As etcher, draftsman and lithographer, Albert Sterner is presented at the Casson Galleries in Copley Square. The list of titles betokens his use of the print for literary, even moralistic, communication. Albert Sterner in many ways belongs to a past generation of pictorial art, given as he is to "messages" and allegories, and romantic meditation. "Wilderness" and "Homeless" and "Remorse" and "Wondering" are subjects somewhat out of date. Yet in their rendering Sterner holds his own with many craftsmen of this day, employing a spare but effective line, giving attention to qualities inherent in the different processes. There is always graciousness in his drawing.

Grace Horne's Gallery

André Smith, formerly known as an etcher, is showing water colors at Grace Horne's Gallery in Stuart Street. The variety of styles indicates at once his desire to experiment. Sometimes he resorts to conventional methods; sometimes he turns to the realistic effect.

Mr. Smith has an undoubted flair for the scenic. His best water colors are panoramic scenes of small towns in Antibes. He makes a splendid design of the houses and crooked streets, design in three dimensions which is dynamic, well organized and atmospheric. Even the lighting recalls the stage. The dull, almost macabre, tonalities enhance the dramatics.

"Sunny Morning—Antibes" is a delightfully crisp drawing which reveals the artist in another mood. He has far more imagination than the customary aquarellist. We shall be interested in subsequent exhibitions of his work.

Holman's Print Shop

Etchings of wild life by Will Simmons comprise the special exhibit at Holman's Print Shop at 5a Park Street. The artist has depicted bird and beast in their accustomed surroundings. He has drawn the forms carefully and conscientiously, and at the same time expressed the specific qualities of animation which typify these creatures. Among others to be seen are polar bears, moose, owls, baby black swans and monkeys.

Crafts From Samoa

For those who are drawn to the frank and spontaneous designs made by such as the natives of the Samoan Islands, the exhibition at the Boston Public Library will be a delight. Native Tapa cloths have been draped about the gallery, and the bold geometrical designs contest for the attention of the visitor. They recall the batiks of Java in cruder delineation.

Tapa cloth is made of the bark of the mulberry tree beaten out on a log with a baton. It is placed on a wide board and scraped with a shell, which is dipped at intedvals in water (to keep the surface wet). The pieces of bark are then joined together with glue from the breadfruit tree. The pigments are vegetable and earth colors.

The collection was made by Omer Lassonde, whose paintings of the islands are being shown at Doll & Richards gallery. Besides, there are included in the exhibition at the library fans, fish hooks, baskets, and fly whisks. Educational and delightful. D. A.

1,000,000 Persons Attend State Fairs

More than 1,000,000 persons attend fairs annually in Massachusetts and more than 40,000,000 in North America, A. W. Lombard, secretary of the Massachusetts Agricultural Fairs Association, told members attending the 11th annual meeting Jan. 21 at the Hotel Statler, Boston. During recent years the agricultural feature has been enlarged and become more and more the real attraction, he said.

William J. Fortune, assistant vice-president of the National Shawmut Bank, said that over $300,000,000 was brought into Massachusetts last year through the recreational business. Travel and tourist industry, he said, was the best trade for New England at the present time. He advised the people of this section to bring visitors from other states to enjoy New England fairs.

Milton Danziger, Springfield, was elected president of the Association for the ensuing year, and A. W. Lombard, Massachusetts Department of Agriculture, secretary-treasurer.

Theaters

"The Lady of the Lake"

Repertory Theater—"The Lady of the Lake," a picture based on Sir Walter Scott's poem. The cast:

James Fitz-James ..... Percy Marmont
Ellen ..... Benita Hume
Roderick Dhu ..... Lawson Butt
Lord Moray ..... James Carewe
Malcolm Graeme ..... Haddon Mason
Margaret ..... Hedda Bartlett
Douglas ..... Douglas Farne
Allan Bayne ..... Leo Dryden

Every audience at a picture like this looks on with a critical eye, for every audience is composed of persons who at some time or other have cantered through "The Lady of the Lake." But no matter how expert the audience may be, it will find much to delight it in this little bit of Scottish story, for the scene, as is well known, is set in one of the most charming parts of Scotland—Loch Katrine, the Trosachs and the wooded land near by. Those thoroughly familiar with the poem may miss the "Silver Strand" and the bens and glens that add color to the poem; they may miss the hunters who lagged behind in the chase; they may miss the heather and the weather; but they will get glimpses of true Highland scenery and of Stirling Castle in a period when men marched to the lists and prowess determined the man.

The picture is short. It is necessarily so, for the story itself, stripped of its poetic language, is comparatively brief. But the story is given in almost complete form. And it is enhanced by the music of pipes and singing of choruses—"Hail to the Chief," "Speed Bonnie Boat," "Wi' a Hundred Pipers an' a' an' a'"—from records that synchronize with the film.

Percy Marmont is a convincing Fitz-James, although lines like "This rock shall fly from its firm base as soon as I" become a trifle theatrical when thrown on the screen. Lawson Butt is a powerful Roderick Dhu, and Benita Hume as Ellen is winsome, especially in the opening scenes.

In addition to the feature picture, there is a much longer film of exploration in northern Africa. Count de Prorok's record of his expedition through ancient Carthage and into some of the innermost recesses of the Sahara, will delight those of archæological tendencies.

CAMBRIDGE FIRM GETS REBATE

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22 (AP)—The Treasury Department yesterday advised the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation that an overassessment of taxes amounting to $110,778 for Warren Brothers Company, Cambridge, Mass., had been allowed.

Talking Picture Advertising Awaits Reaction of Patrons

Film and Theater Firms Start Practice in New York; Plan Recalls Public Resentment of Other Attempts in the Past

By E. C. SHERBURNE
Staff Correspondent
Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Talking pictures are now being used as media for advertising in something of the same fashion that radio has long been utilized.

Preparations have been under way for at least a year at the offices of the Paramount-Publix Corporation and of Warner Brothers, with other motion-picture organizations admittedly awaiting the acceptance or rejection of film advertising by the public before doing anything definite about entering the field.

The first of the new series of advertising films to be introduced in a regular entertainment started recently at the Rialto Theater, New York, a Paramount-Publix house, and consisted of a 14-minute comedy sponsored by a manufacturer of cigarettes. After an opening announcement in a silent film title, giving the firm's name and naming the brand being advertised, the film shows motion-picture incidents of 25 years ago—the styles of women's clothes in that day, street scenes containing early automobiles, news incidents of 1905, and travesties of early film melodramas.

This showing is accompanied by the running comment of a lecturer, the whole causing a good deal of laughter. Theater men know that every audience contains a proportion of persons who find jesting at incidents of the past funny, particularly when the selection of illustrations is made with an eye to the grotesque.

Others in the audience who know at first hand the times that are being laughed at, know that the whole story is not being told and rather resent the selective point of view.

Cartoon Film Started

Another Paramount-Public house, the Rivoli, has started a cartoon film of average entertainment value, sponsored by a motor oil distributor. Two months ago the Paramount Theater ran a steamship advertisement in the guise of views of a sailing trip from New York to California via the Panama Canal.

Some film men, like a number of outsiders, are not convinced that the public will accept advertising in the form of film entertainment. They point to the fact that advertising has been so overdone in radio that complaints are coming from every side against the extremes of commercialization now being manifested.

They point out that the public protested against screen advertising in the days of silent pictures when time was sold in chain film theaters to makers of women's garments, who presented pictures of their wares to audiences in the guise of "style and fashion reviews."

Distinctly bored were audiences a year or two back at a railroad advertisement, offered as a travel film, which devoted itself largely to views of a train rounding curves in the western mountain country.

Audiences even resent the too-frequent and too-long-continued display in a theater of announcements of its coming attractions which really constitutes advertising. This is why outsiders have their doubts as to the success of the latest attempts at film advertising, unless they far surpass in quality what has been done in the past.

If they are not better they will furnish new ammunition to opposition houses which are not taking money for such publicity, and which can make a point in their announcements of "no advertising films shown in this house."

One film concern has gone to the length of inserting publicity mention of its own productions into the story of a recently released picture play. Characters in this play speak of other films being made by the same firm.

Again it would seem that these film executives fail to consider the past of the amusement business. From 1900 to 1903 many musical comedies were peppered with mentions of breakfast foods, automobiles and other products, with the producers getting money or merchandise in return from the manufacturers. This grew to such proportions that it became a regular subject for ridicule in the press. Theater patrons protested, and this abuse was suddenly dropped.

"We will make them interesting enough so that the public will not resent the advertising," said L. S. Diamond, assistant general manager of the Paramount-Publix Corporation. "The extent to which we will develop this new program will depend entirely upon the advertisers."

Rates for advertising in films are based on the unit of attendance-thousands. Warner Brothers announce that they will charge about $25,000 per reel for national showings, or approximately $5 per thousand spectators.

OLD NORTH CHURCH FUNDS ARE SOUGHT

To beautify and reduce the fire hazard of the Old North Church, immortalized in Longfellow's poem, by acquiring and razing adjoining buildings at 9 Salem Street, $6000 is being sought by Charles K. Bolton, senior warden. The property on which Mr. Bolton, on behalf of the church society, has an option till Feb. 1, may be had for $7000. One thousand dollars has been raised through Mr. Bolton's personal efforts.

"Thousands of visitors come to the church during the summer to see the belfry where Paul Revere's lantern was hung," said Mr. Bolton; "and we of the church owe an obligation to them."

1883 1931
Mark-Down Sale of
SUITS and OVERCOATS

Suits			Overcoats		
Formerly $85.00	now	$68.00	Formerly $125.00	now	$95.00
Formerly 75.00	now	60.00	Formerly 110.00	now	85.00
Formerly 70.00	now	56.00	Formerly 100.00	now	80.00
Formerly 65.00	now	52.00	Formerly 85.00	now	68.00
Formerly 60.00	now	48.00	Formerly 75.00	now	60.00
Formerly 50.00	now	40.00	Formerly 65.00	now	52.00

Collins & Fairbanks Co.
383 Washington Street
16 Bromfield Street
BOSTON

XII
BUYING MORE BUT SPENDING LESS

Even when money is scarce and everybody is trying to stretch incomes as far as possible A&P stores are crowdedjustlikethis.

More people are buying food in A&P stores today than ever before. Old customers are paying less for what they buy than they paid last year. And new customers are getting more for what they pay.

The ranks of A&P customers go right on growing in bad times as well as in good, because the public likes to get full value for its money.

Money goes far in A&P stores—not fast.

THE GREAT ATLANTIC & PACIFIC TEA CO.

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

THREE PLAYERS STILL UNBEATEN

Hall, Thurnblad and Reiselt Lead the Three-Cushion Billiard Standing

WORLD'S THREE-CUSHION BILLIARD STANDING

	Won	Lost	H.R.	B.G.	P.C.
Allen Hall	3	0	6	44	1.000
A. J. Thurnblad	3	0	6	54	1.000
Otto Reiselt	1	0	6	25	1.000
T. S. Denton	1	1	5	60	.500
F. S. Scoville	1	2	6	55	.333
Charles Jordan	0	1	3	..	.000
J. M. Layton	0	1	5	..	.000
D. J. Jacobs	0	3	4	..	.000

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO, Jan. 22—As the fourth day of play opened in the world's championship tournament at three-cushion billiards, two Chicagoans and a Philadelphian were undefeated. They were Allen Hall of this city, a strong favorite for the title, with two victories; A. J. Thurnblad, also of this city, with two wins, and Otto Reiselt of the East, former champion, with one victory.

Hall defeated Charles Jordan of Los Angeles, Western champion, 50 to 29 in 63 innings on yesterday's program. Thurnblad had a victory over D. J. Jacobs of St. Louis, Southern champion, 50 to 42 in 54 innings, while Reiselt did not play. The other game of the day went to T. S. Denton of Kansas City, former champion, who defeated F. S. Scoville of Buffalo, the Eastern champion, 50 to 41 in 60 frames.

Scoville protested a decision in the seventeenth inning of his match with Denton. The shot started with a direct hit into the corner, hitting both cushions at once. He protested strenuously when Levis called it a miss and the crowd backed him until G. H. McElligott, the other referee, was called. He ruled it was a billiard.

At the fortieth inning Denton was leading, 38 to 36, and it seemed certain he was going to crush the former Eastern amateur; but Scoville rallied, just as he has rallied in all his games, and came up so quickly that at the fifty-eighth inning he was trailing by only seven points, the score being 47 to 40.

Both missed in the fifty-ninth inning. As the sixtieth inning started Scoville clicked on a very difficult shot and he was only six points behind. Then he missed by the narrowest of margins. Denton staged a final rally, scored three points and the game was over. The score:

T. S. Denton—0 2 0 2 0 0 0 1 0 2 0 0 0 2 1 0
1 0 0 4 1 0 0 0 1 0 3 0 0 0 4 1 0 1 1 0 3 4 1 1
2 4 0 2 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 3—50.
Innings—60. High run—5.

F. S. Scoville—0 0 0 0 0 2 0 2 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0
0 1 2 0 3 1 1 0 1 0 1 2 0 1 1 1 1 2 0 0 1 0 0 0
2 0 0 2 2 0 0 0 1 1 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 2 4 0 1—41.
Innings—60. High run—4.

Thurnblad started his match with a cluster of 3, missed on his second shot, and then made 5 more billiards in the third inning. His shots were brilliant. He took a lead which was never threatened and was content in the late stages to play a good safe defensive game. Jacobs got one run of 4, but that was the only championship flash he showed throughout the match. The score by innings:

A. J. Thurnblad—3 0 5 0 1 1 5 0 0 1 3 1 1
1 0 0 2 1 6 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 4
2 2 1 2 3 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1
—50. Innings—54. High run—6.

D. J. Jacobs—1 0 0 1 0 1 4 0 3 0 0 1 1 0 0
0 1 0 2 0 1 1 1 2 0 0 0 3 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 1
2 4 0 2 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 3 1 2 0 0 9—42.
Innings—63. High run—4.

Hall, who is now even favorite to win the championship, was not in top form when he defeated Jordan. He missed many easy shots, but he took his lead in the second inning and never relinquished it. The score by innings:

Allen Hall—1 5 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0
0 0 0 0 4 0 0 5 0 3 1 2 0 2 0 0 2 0 0 1 0 0
1 5 1 0 1 3 0 2 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—50. Innings—63. High run—5.

Charles Jordan—3 1 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0
1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 2 0 0 1 1 0 2 0 0 0 0 0
0 1 0 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 0 2 3 1 0 1 1 1 0 0 0 0
—29. Innings—63. High run—3.

WOMEN GOLFERS DEFEAT PROS.

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., Jan. 22—Miss Helen L. Hicks of Hewlett, L. I., and Miss Virginia Van Wie of Chicago, two of America's leading women golfers, defeated Johnny Farrell, 1928 United States open champion, and his brother, Jimmy Farrell, in an 18-hole match on the St. Augustine links yesterday afternoon. Aided by an allowance of eight strokes, the Misses Hicks and Van Wie triumphed over the famous professionals by 3 up and 1 to play.

Conglomeration of Systems in Bill Ingram's Teachings

Must See California's Material Before Deciding on Method of Play—Has Boundless Enthusiasm for Job

JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind. (AP)—W. A. ("Navy Bill") Ingram, who modestly describes the kind of football he teaches as a conglomeration of systems, is going to start in about the first of March and put University California through plenty of spring practice.

What California may expect of its new coach in the way of a system remains to be seen after he has formed his opinion of the quality of the players California has to offer. He admits it may be hard for a while on both players and coach to unlearn some things and learn others, but he is going at it with boundless enthusiasm and no worry about over-emphasis on football.

"I suppose that because I use the double wing-back formation people think I follow the Warner system," he said, in response to an inquiry as to what the University of California might expect to be taught. "I don't. I have put together what I thought was the best of several systems. It doesn't matter so much from what positions you start the play.

"There are certain fundamentals, of course, and we are limited to a certain number of positions. But the biggest thing in football is execution—the right player getting to the right spot at the right time. It doesn't matter so much where he starts, just so he gets there. That goes for attack and defense. And for pass defense, too.

"Talk about pass defense, backfield men who have learned to see, then having learned to see, know where and when to look, will break up most passes. Oh, well, that's one of the fundamentals."

Ingram, who served five years as Navy coach, where he learned football under Gil Dobie, is at his home here. His first gridiron experience was just across the river at Louisville High School. From there he went to Navy.

Some six feet tall and powerfully built, Ingram looks today more like the hefty linesman of the stone-crusher age of football than the dashing Navy quarterback of 1916-18. He is prepared for a lot of hard work at California.

"Talk about master minds in football is all bosh—makes a good story—but give me a team made up of fellows willing to practice and learn and to work together," Ingram said.

"I don't worry about over-emphasis, I know there are a few places where this occurs but not many. Football is a manly game and it develops manly qualities. It's the nearest thing in civil life to war. It's based along the lines of war. War can be conducted on the right plane and football must be, and if it is, it brings out all the finer qualities in youth and fits him for life's battles.

"But I think of it as a game of war, and I have no use for the man who wants to die fighting. I fight to survive and not to die. I play to win football games.

"Getting the winning spirit into a team is something that every coach has to try for, and has to accomplish, if his team is to be successful.

"You have to know your players individually to start to instill that spirit into them. I believe a football coach knows his individual players 1000 per cent better than their fathers know them, and that's no exaggeration."

N. Y. A. C. Retains Squash Tennis Lead

METROPOLITAN SQUASH TENNIS CLASS A TEAM CHAMPIONSHIP STANDING

	Rounds Won	Rounds Lost	Matches Won	Matches Lost	P.C.
New York A. C.	9	0	46	17	1.000
Columbia U. C.	8	1	85	8	.889
Princeton Club	7	2	43	20	.778
Crescent A. C.	5	3	29	31	.556
Yale Club	3	6	23	40	.333
Harvard Club	3	6	20	43	.333
Park Avenue S. C.	1	8	12	81	.111
Fraternity S. T. C.	0	9	9	54	.000

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, Jan. 22—New York Athletic Club, in spite of the absence of its leading player, Harry F. Wolf, managed to keep its lead over Columbia University Club in the ninth round of the metropolitan squash tennis Class A team championship, yesterday, by defeating Crescent Athletic Club on the courts of the latter, 4 to 3. Wolf was in attendance, in case of need, but when his team won four of the first five matches, defaulted to B. H. O'Connor.

Columbia University Club, champion for the past three years, had a far easier task, to defeat Harvard Club, 7 to 0, on the Columbia Club Courts. It turned out a strong team, and only two matches went to three games, while Rowland B. Haines, the leader, won by default.

Princeton Club, in third place, kept pace with the leaders, by disposing of Park Avenue Squash Club, on the courts of the latter, 5 to 2, in spite of the absence of most of its stars. The fourth winner of the day was Yale Club, which climbed up into a tie with Harvard Club for fifth place, by defeating Fraternity Squash Tennis Club, on the Fraternity courts, 6 to 1. In both these matches there were several individual defaults by both teams. The summary:

NEW YORK ATHLETIC CLUB 4; CRESCENT ATHLETIC CLUB 3

B. H. O'Connor, Crescent, won from H. F. Wolf, New York, by default.
Edward R. Larigan, Crescent, defeated Barnwell Elliott, New York, 15—5, 16—18, 15—12.
R. M. Kirkland, New York, defeated J. C. Tredwell, Crescent, 15—9, 15—4.
A. S. Kuhn, Crescent, defeated M. H. Westerfield, New York, 15—9, 18—16.
F. M. Loughman, New York, defeated W. J. Hall, Crescent, 15—13, 15—7.
J. C. Lyons, New York, defeated R. W. Arnold, Crescent, 9—15, 15—8, 15—4.
J. B. Quincy, New York, defeated Frank S. Hart, Crescent, 15—12, 16—15, 15—8.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY CLUB 7; HARVARD CLUB 0

R. B. Haines, Columbia, won from Murray Taylor, Harvard, by default.
Philip T. Moore, Columbia, defeated G. M. Rushmore, Harvard, 15—8, 15—11.
E. G. McLaughlin, Columbia, defeated C. J. Mason Jr., Harvard, 15—11, 15—11.
F. R. Hansen, Columbia, defeated G. B. Woods, Harvard, 15—8, 15—12.
Gardner Hanna, Columbia, defeated E. C. Huntington Jr., Harvard, 15—10, 16—15, 15—12.
D. W. Haines, Columbia, defeated O. C. Stanton, Harvard, 15—12, 9—15, 15—12.
Frank V. Brodil, Columbia, defeated E. H. Heminway, Harvard, 15—3, 15—12.

PRINCETON CLUB 5; PARK AVENUE SQUASH CLUB 2

Howell Van Gerbig, Park Avenue, won from S. M. Sperry, Princeton, by default.
Edwin Muller, Princeton, won from J. D. Kennedy, Park Avenue, by default.
John C. Nealy, Princeton, defeated C. M. Rayner Smith, Park Avenue, 15—13, 9—15, 15—12.
R. C. Hynson, Princeton, defeated S. B. Jones, Park Avenue, 15—6, 15—10.
F. S. Whitehouse, Princeton, won from Eric Gugler, Park Avenue, by default.
C. H. Donner, Princeton, defeated A. L. Noel, Park Avenue, 8—15, 15—3, 15—10.
D. B. Carson, Park Avenue, won from H. D. Wood, Princeton, by default.

YALE CLUB 6; FRATERNITY SQUASH TENNIS CLUB 1

F. Barry Ryan, Yale, defeated Henry P. Cole, Fraternity, 15—4, 15—10.
Harry A. Fisher, Fraternity, defeated W. W. Holden, Yale, 17—14, 15—1.
W. W. Stokes Jr., Yale, defeated H. K. Sayen, Fraternity, 15—3, 13—18, 18—17.
Yale Club, winners by default—H. S. Thorne, J. S. Davidson, Fergus Reid Jr. and David Dibbell.
Fraternity Club, losers by default—Milton Baron, S. R. Jandorf, W. B. Hervey and S. R. Greene.

WINDSOR RECALLS COX

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WINDSOR, Ont., Jan. 22—Albert E. "Abbey" Cox, goaler for Pittsburgh Yellowjackets in the International Hockey League, has been recalled by Windsor Bulldogs. He will report to Windsor club Friday, according to Manager Mitchell. Cox was sent to Pittsburgh under loan at the start of the present season and replaced Fisher in the nets. It is likely that Fisher will be brought back from Niagara Falls, of the Ontario Professional Hockey League, where he has been playing most of the present season.

WOLF GIVEN N. Y. A. C. MEDAL

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, Jan. 22—Harry F. Wolf, United States squash tennis champion, received one of the greatest honors of his career yesterday, when he was awarded the Veterans Medal of the New York Athletic Club, for the member making the greatest progress in sports and sportsmanship during the past year. This is the highest honor which can come to any member of the Winged Foot organization, and this is the first time it has been awarded to a squash tennis player.

INTERNATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Buffalo	16	2	8	59	36	34
Windsor	12	5	9	60	63	29
London	13	3	10	54	49	29
Cleveland	11	4	11	71	64	26
Pittsburgh	10	5	11	62	72	25
Detroit	11	1	14	58	62	23
Syracuse	7	2	17	61	82	16

RESULT JAN. 21

Cleveland 2, Syracuse 2, overtime.

CLEVELAND HELD TO TIE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Jan. 22—Cleveland Indians and Syracuse Stars battled to a 2-to-2 overtime tie in an International Hockey League game here last night. Syracuse outplayed the 1929-30 champions, but could not "outluck" them.

CHAMPION OARSMAN RETIRES

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 22 (AP)—Charles J. McIlvaine Jr., Olympic champion oarsman, yesterday announced his retirement from competitive rowing in order to devote his time to business. McIlvaine's decision will change the plans of the Pennsylvania Athletic Club, of which he is a member, for the 1932 Olympiad. He was expected to row in doubles with Paul V. Costello to defend the Olympic title they won in 1928. He was also counted upon to row again as a member of the Penn A. C. senior eight, which won the world championship last year at the international regatta at Liége, Belg.

CHICAGO MAY TRADE KAMM

CHICAGO, Jan. 22 (AP)—Reports that the Chicago White Sox would trade third baseman Willie Kamm to the Cleveland Indians for first baseman Lou Fonseca, American League batting champion in 1929, grew today. The release by the White Sox of "Bud" Clancy, regular first baseman, to Jersey City of the International League stirred up the report. The White Sox are left with no regular at the bag except possibly Johnny Watwood, who alternated between first and the outfield last year.

THOMSON LED ELIMINATION FINAL

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 22 (AP)—Jimmy Thomson, professional from Colorado Springs, Colo., yesterday led the way for 25 through the final elimination round of golf which leads to the motion picture industries' $4000 match play tournament, which starts today. His 38—35—73 was one stroke more than par, and a stroke to the good over his nearest competitors. Ed Stokes, professional from Denver, was tied for second place with Dallas Jeffres, Long Beach, Calif. They had 74's.

MARK ARIE WINS 16-YARD TITLE

PINEHURST, N. C., Jan. 22 (AP)—Mark Arie of Champaign, Ill., Olympic title winner and defending champion in the twenty-fourth Pinehurst mid-winter target tournament, smashed 198 targets out of a possible 200 yesterday and won the 16-yard championship. Mark S. Hootman of Hicksville, O., former grand American champion, shot 194, to take second. D. T. Leahy of New York, L. B. Smith of Millbrook, N. Y., and J. F. Hiestrand of Hillsboro, O., finished in a triple tie for third place. Each broke 191 targets.

MANITOBA GRADS WIN SIXTH

VIENNA, Jan. 22 (AP)—The touring University of Manitoba grads hockey team scored its sixth victory since its arrival in Europe last night, defeating an all-Austrian team 4 to 3. The Canadians gave a brilliant exhibition of team work and only the performance of the Austrian goalie held down the score.

MILLER AND REEVES SIGN

Two more signed contracts have been received by the Boston Red Sox, according to an announcement made Jan. 22 by Secretary Eli Mason. Otis Miller and Bob Reeves, both veteran infielders, have accepted terms for the coming season.

Hunter Turns Pro to Play With Tilden

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

New York, Jan. 22

FRANCIS T. HUNTER of New Rochelle, has succumbed to the influence of his friend and doubles partner, William T. Tilden 2d, and after several refusals, has joined the professional ranks, and will participate in the tour of Tilden, under the auspices of Jack Curley, according to an announcement of the promoter, yesterday.

GOALIE HELPS WIN AGAINST OWN TEAM

AMERICAN HOCKEY LEAGUE

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Tulsa	13	1	6	66	40	26
Chicago	12	2	11	60	44	24
Duluth	11	1	9	41	37	23
Minneapolis	11	1	9	34	41	23
Kansas City	10	2	8	35	35	20
Buffalo	8	3	9	28	34	13
St. Louis	3	0	14	21	52	6

RESULTS JAN. 21

Minneapolis 2, St. Louis 1.
Chicago 4, Duluth 3, overtime.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EVELETH, Minn., Jan. 22—DePaul's score near the end of the second period broke the one-all tie score of the Minneapolis and St. Louis American Hockey League teams here last night, and proved the winning goal for the Millers. The three scores all came in the second, with Redding beating Reaume after slipping through the St. Louis defense at 12 minutes. Goyer evened the score from the face-off, following and DePaul's goal was scored when Reaume, attempting to block the puck, accidentally pushed it into his own cage. The summary:

MINNEAPOLIS		ST. LOUIS
Redding, Leonard	lw	Jackson, Hill
Johnson, Gordon	c	O'Neil, Goyer
Collings, DePaul	rw	Kendall, Cameron
Munro, Carbol	rd	Clark
Coutu	rd	Creasey
Levine	g	Reaume

Score—Minneapolis 2, St. Louis 1. Goals—Redding, DePaul for Minneapolis; Goyer for St. Louis. Referee—James Seaborn. Time—Three 20m. periods.

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO, Jan. 22—An overtime victory was scored by the Chicago Shamrocks over the Duluth Hornets, 4 to 3, at the Chicago Stadium last night in the American Hockey League race. It took 11m. 7s. of overtime to settle the result, Donnie McFayden, right wing, scoring unassisted. He drew Goalie Turner to one side on a feint and then shot.

Duluth took a lead in the first period with goals by Davis and Gibson, Chicago finally getting into the scoring column on a goal by Clayton. Burns tied it up for Chicago with the only goal scored in the second period. In the third Scott scored for Duluth and Riley for Chicago.

CHICAGO		DULUTH
Denneny, Burns	lw	rw, Gibson, Lewick
Clayton, Riley	c	c, Scott, Mitchell
McFayden, Brydson	rw	lw, Green, Merrill
Headley, MacKenzie	ld	rd, Davis, Forslund
Burland, Mulligan	rd	ld, Bergi, Langlois
Timmins	g	g, Turner

Score—Chicago Shamrocks 4, Duluth Hornets 3. Goals—Clayton, Burns, Riley and McFayden for Chicago; Davis, Gibson and Scott for Duluth. Assists—Brydson and McFayden for Chicago; Scott for Duluth. Time—Three 20m. periods and 11 m. 7s. overtime.

ONTARIO HOCKEY LEAGUE

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Galt	7	1	2	31	28	15
Guelph	5	2	3	25	24	12
Niagara Falls	4	2	4	32	24	10
Kitchener	3	2	5	21	36	8
Oshawa	3	1	6	23	24	7
Stratford	3	0	6	27	35	6

RESULTS JAN. 21

Kitchener 1, Oshawa 0.
Galt 4, Stratford 3.
Guelph 4, Niagara Falls 3.

SPRINGFIELD WINS CLOSE CONTEST, 2-1

CANADIAN-AMERICAN HOCKEY LEAGUE

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Springfield	18	0	2	59	34	36
Providence	13	5	4	67	41	29
Boston	8	6	15	53	68	16
New Haven	6	3	14	54	70	14
Philadelphia	5	3	13	37	61	13

RESULT JAN. 21

Springfield 3, Boston 1.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Jan. 22—Springfield Indians won their eighteenth Canadian-American Hockey League game last night when they turned back the Boston Tigers, 2 to 1. Outplayed most of the way the Indians rallied in the final minutes with Orville Heximer, leading scorer of the circuit, making a brilliant individual dash to beat Goalkeeper Benny Grant and break a 1-to-1 tie that had existed since the middle of the first period.

Boston scored in the first four minutes when Eddie Burke converted a pass from Johnny Loucks. Springfield equalized at 10m. 40s. with Maracle scoring on a pass from Siebert. Boston protested the goal but Referee Davin overruled the goal judge, who refused to allow the shot.

SPRINGFIELD		BOSTON
Heximer, Maracle	lw	rw, Boyd, Taylor
Waite, Benson	c.c.	Burke, Connacher, Runge
Heller, Saunders	rw	
	lw, Loucks, A. Wilson, McNeill	
Callighen, L. Wilson	ld..rd	Foster, Brander
Siebert	rd	ld, Mackey, Brander
Moore	g	g, Grant

Score—Springfield 2, Boston 1. Goals—Maracle, Heximer for Springfield; Burke for Boston. Assists—Siebert for Springfield; Loucks for Boston. Referees—F. A. Synnott and M. E. Davin. Time—Three 20m. periods.

"BIG SIX" BASKETBALL STANDING

Team	Won	Lost	Points For	Points Agst	P.C.
Nebraska	3	0	109	92	1.000
Kansas	2	1	111	82	.667
Iowa State	1	1	83	45	.500
Kansas State	1	1	60	67	.500
Missouri	1	2	82	91	.333
Oklahoma	0	3	77	115	.000

LEADING INDIVIDUAL SCORERS

Player, college	Goals Floor	Goals Foul	Total
M. C.Fisher, rf, Nebraska	15	6	36
T. C. Bishop, lf, Kansas	13	3	29
Seldon Davey, lf, Nebraska	14	1	29
T. M.O'Leary, cf, Kansas	9	10	28
F. D. Macklay, c, Nebraska	11	3	25
J. A. Zinn, rf, Missouri	11	3	25
A. B. Beck, rg, Oklahoma	9	5	23
C. H. Huhn, c, Missouri	9	2	20
W. C. Johnson, c, Kansas	8	3	19
Andrew Skradski, rf, Kan. St.	7	3	17
Alexander Nigro, lf, Kan. St.	7	2	16
R. C. Roadcap, rf, Iowa State	7	1	15
R. C. Hawk, rg, Iowa State	4	6	14
L. B. Meyer, rg, Oklahoma	6	2	14

PLAN NEW COLLEGE LEAGUE

NEW YORK, Jan. 22 (AP)—Plans for a second baseball league of eastern colleges are being formed by Jack Coffey and Albert B. Mann, graduate manager of athletics at Fordham University and New York University respectively. Invitations to join the organization, which is to be called the Eastern College Baseball Association, have been extended to Army, Colgate, Syracuse, Boston College, Holy Cross, Villanova, Brown, Penn State, Lafayette, Georgetown, Rutgers, Fordham and N. Y. U., Coffey said yesterday. The plans call for a league of 12 or 13 teams, each playing at least six games a season against league rivals. The teams listed usually schedule that many games within the group, which includes most of the leaders outside the Eastern Intercollegiate League.

COLLEGE WRESTLING RESULT

Harvard 26, Brown 8.

Facts About Professional Hockey Players—No. 117

GEORGE L. MANTHA

Canadiens, National Hockey League

First played professional hockey with Canadiens in the National Hockey League in the 1928-29 season. He was born Nov. 29, 1908, at Lachene, Que., Can. He is a left-hand shot, weighs around 165 pounds, is about 5 ft. 8½ in. in height, and plays left wing. His record:

1923-27—Bell Telephone, Montreal amateur hockey
1927-28—Bell Telephone and Victorias, Montreal amateur hockey
1928-29—Victorias, Montreal-Canadiens, National Hockey League
1929-31—Canadiens, National Hockey League

NATIONAL OUTBOARD ASSOCIATION MEETS

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, Jan. 22—At a meeting of the National Outboard Association, held yesterday in the Yale Club, Rupert B. Turnbull of Monrovia, Calif., was elected commodore for the coming season by the directors. William M. Edgridge of this city was elected as vice-commodore.

Clarence Nunneley of Detroit, Mich., was elected a director and chairman of the board. James W. Peaslee of Chicago is another director. James W. Mulroy of Chicago was reëlected as executive secretary, and Gates Harpel of Waukegan, Ill., will continue as treasurer.

Many prominent motorboat racing men attended. Warner S. Hays, president of the Marine Institute; John H. Wells, naval architect; A. Lincoln Dryden of the bureau of navigation, and A. T. Griffith, secretary of the Mississippi Valley Power Boat Association, were the speakers.

COLLEGE SWIMMING RESULT

Yale 30, Wesleyan 31.

NEW 400-YARD RELAY RECORD MADE BY YALE

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 22 (AP)—A new Intercollegiate record in the 400-yard relay was established by Yale University last night in a meet with Wesleyan University in which the Elis won 50 to 31.

D. E. Fobes '32, J. K. Briner '32, A. T. Hapke 3d '33, and O. C. Woodruff '31, established the record for Yale which breaks no outstanding mark, as this was the first time the 400-yard relay has been swum by a college team. The time was 3m. 40 2-5s. The world's record in the event is held by the N. Y. A. C., time, 3m. 35 2-5s.

Wesleyan took four first places in the meet and Wilcox of Wesleyan won two events, the 50 and 100-yard dashes.

COLLEGE BASKETBALL RESULTS

Annapolis 45, Randolph-Macon 27.
Brown 39, Conn. Aggies 35.
Mass. Aggies 28, Wesleyan 23.
Pittsburgh 25, Carnegie Tech 22.
West Point 43, Bucknell 21.

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LOTT STARTS IN TITLE DEFENSE

Favorites Advance With One Exception in Canadian Indoor Tennis

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MONTREAL, Jan. 22—Play in the annual Canadian indoor tennis championship tournament started at the Montreal Indoor Tennis Club yesterday and George M. Lott Jr. of Chicago, the defending champion, faced the strongest field that has ever been entered in the event. The first round singles produced only one surprise, Marcel Rainville of this city, a member of the Canadian Davis Cup team, being defeated by C. G. Plimpton of Boston, 6—3, 6—3, but the local star was not in condition before the match and should have defaulted.

Later in the day, however, Rainville went on the courts again in partnership with Emmett J. Pare of Chicago to defeat G. A. D'Arcy and P. Spencer of Boston in the doubles. In this match Pare's play was a strong factor, although Rainville was the prominent part of the rally that resulted in the winning of the second set and match.

The four ranking players of the tournament, all from the United States, Lott, John W. Van Ryn, East Orange, N. J.; R. Berkeley Bell, Dallas, Tex., and New York, and J. Gilbert Hall, South Orange, N. J., all won their matches, while Pare and Eddie Jacobs of Pittsburgh, Pa., gave warning that they are liable to cause an upset or two before they are eliminated.

Of the Canadians, Dr. Jack A. Wright Jr., Dr. Arthur W. Ham and C. W. Leslie indicated that they are at the top of their form and are ready to make a great effort to bring the title back to the Dominion. Wright was particularly brilliant in his play.

CANADIAN INDOOR TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP SINGLES—First Round

Eddie Jacobs, Pittsburgh, Pa., defeated J. G. Wayland, Montreal, 6—0, 6—0.

Allen McMartin, Montreal, defeated David S. Niles, Boston, 6—3, 6—2.

Dr. Jack A. Wright Jr., Montreal, defeated George D. Key Jr., Oklahoma City, and Harvard University, 6—0, 6—2.

C. G. Plimpton, Boston, defeated Marcel Rainville, Montreal, 6—3, 6—3.

R. Berkeley Bell, Dallas, Tex., and New York, defeated G. H. Raper, Montreal, 6—2, 6—3.

L. B. Rice, Boston, defeated G. H. Stoddard, Montreal, 6—3, 6—1.

D. P. Hatch, Montreal, defeated Brian H. Doherty, Toronto, 6—2, 6—2.

Robert F. Evans, Davenport, Ia., and Harvard University, defeated C. A. Parker, Montreal, 6—3, 6—2.

J. Gilbert Hall, South Orange, N. J., defeated Paul Pontaine, Montreal, 6—1, 6—2.

George M. Lott Jr., Chicago, defeated G. B. Gordon, Montreal, 6—0, 6—1.

Emmett J. Pare, Chicago, defeated M. Mercereau, Toronto, 6—3, 6—2.

John W. Van Ryn, East Orange, N. J., defeated Emile Durand, Montreal, 6—2, 6—0.

C. W. Leslie, Montreal, defeated J. S. Nicholl, Boston, 6—1, 6—1.

Eugene Savard, Montreal, defeated P. Spencer, Boston, 6—2, 6—4.

Dr. A. W. Ham, St. Louis and Toronto, defeated H. Moran, Montreal, 6—0, 6—0.

W. M. Martin, St. Louis, defeated G. A. D'Arcy, Boston, 6—1, 6—7, 6—4.

DOUBLES—Preliminary Round

D. P. Hatch and E. Durand, Montreal, defeated R. T. Barnard and Ross Wilson, Montreal, 6—1, 6—0.

G. H. Raper and G. H. Stoddard, Montreal, defeated G. B. Gordon and C. A. Parker, Montreal, 7—5, 7—5.

First Round

Dr. Jack A. Wright Jr. and E. Henri Laframboise, Montreal, defeated D. P. Hatch and E. Durand, Montreal, 6—3, 6—2.

Eugene Savard and Allen McMartin, Montreal, defeated L. B. Rice and J. S. Nicholl, Boston, 12—10, 3—6, 6—2.

Emmett J. Pare, Chicago and Marcel Rainville, Montreal, defeated G. A. D'Arcy and P. Spencer, Boston, 6—3, 10—8.

J. Gilbert Hall, South Orange, N. J., and C. W. Leslie, Montreal, defeated D. S. Niles and C. G. Plimpton, Boston, 6—8, 6—1.

Brian H. Doherty and M. Margesson, Toronto, defeated Dr. H. R. Cleveland and A. L. S. Mills, Montreal, 6—8, 6—0, 6—0.

R. Berkeley Bell, Dallas, Tex., and New York and Eddie Jacobs, Chicago, defeated G. H. Raper and G. H. Stoddard, Montreal, 6—2, 7—5.

George M. Lott Jr., Chicago, and John W. Van Ryn, Orange, N. J., defeated Robert F. Evans and George D. Key, Harvard University, 6—0, 6—1.

Dr. A. W. Ham, St. Louis and Toronto, and W. M. Martin, St. Louis, defeated R. J. Dawes and W. M. Hodgson, Montreal, 6—2, 6—4.

COLLEGE HOCKEY RESULTS

Bates 4, Bowdoin 1.
New Hampshire 5, Colby 2.
Yale 4, Clarkson 0

BY-PLAYS

HOW ABOUT RANKING HUNTER FOR 1930?

RETIREMENT of Francis T. Hunter of New Rochelle, N. Y., from amateur tennis takes another outstanding figure from the list of candidates for the 1930 ranking list to be announced by the United States Lawn Tennis Association, Feb. 14. It would be interesting to know just how high in the ranking list Hunter might have been placed had he remained an amateur, in view of the excellent showing of so many youngsters last season. It is doubtful that he would have been ranked very high, for Hunter last season saw his tennis fortunes slump. He started the season by winning the United States indoor singles title, but met with reverses in the early season tournaments at Pinehurst and White Sulphur Springs. Shortly after this he was forced to give up the game in favor of a rest, and when he returned to competition he failed to show his 1929 form.

While he never rose to the tremendous heights that Tilden enjoyed, he leaves the amateur field with a splendid record, and was ever a dangerous opponent, never giving in until the final point was won and lost. He took up tennis after leaving Cornell University, and since then has represented the United States in Davis Cup play and other international play at home and abroad, and has been the second ranking player of the United States for three years in succession, 1927 to 1929. Love of the game has been his motive, and he says it always will be, whether he is playing under the auspices of one association or another.

In doubles he was more successful than in singles, as, paired with Vincent Richards, he won the United States indoor doubles championship in 1923 and 1924, and, with Tilden as a partner, won the title in 1929. In 1927, with Tilden again as his partner, he won the United States and British outdoor doubles championships, and in the same year they defeated Borotra and Brugnon in the challenge round of the Davis Cup match. That same year they represented the United States Lawn Tennis Association on a European tour, and were successful in winning five out of six international team matches, losing only to France by two matches to three. Germany, Holland, Belgium, Ireland, and England were the defeated nations.

* * *

WHEN SLOW RUNNERS WIN RACES

Cross-country running, to which England owes her sustained wealth of good long-distance track talent, is the only sport that enables the humblest performer to carry his club's colors against another club in a serious match and to support his more lustrous team mates on such an occasion by doing just the best he can. The contests which make this laudable feature possible are interclub races, or "mob runs," in which the whole membership of each competing unit is exhorted to take part, and in which the honor of the side rests as much with the slow movers as with the speedy individuals who ordinarily constitute representative teams.

Recently, for example, South London Harriers, the champions of the Southern Counties, visited Hayes, Kent, and there defeated Blackheath Harriers by 9728 points to 10,805. At the signal to go, all the bright stars in this extraordinary field of 215 set a tremendous pace, and all the other sort set their teeth in determination to overhaul at least one member of the opposition. It was a seven-mile course, and the leaders had had their baths and were dealing faithfully with refreshment by the time the least fleet-footed of their fellows tottered past the judges in the gathering gloom.

The charm of the whole thing is, of course, that, for this day at least, everyone mattered—champions in their prime, juniors who may run fast some day, veterans who may have run fast some day, and all the other very good club members who never expect to run fast any day.

She's Finding Out If Tag Is Correct

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 22 (AP)—Mrs. Victor Bruce saw an airplane in a salesroom in England late last summer. A tag on the plane said, "It will take you any place you want to go."

"Will it take me around the world?" she asked a salesman.

"Sure," the salesman replied.

Mrs. Bruce decided to find out if the tag told the truth. She obtained the cooperation of the manufacturers in teaching her to fly and seven weeks later, Sept. 23, she left Heston Flying Field, near London, on a globe-circling flight. She flew over Europe, skirted the Persian Gulf, crossed French Indo-China, flew along the Chinese coast, visited Japan, from whence she shipped her plane to Vancouver, B. C. From Vancouver, Mrs. Bruce flew down the Pacific coast to San Diego, Calif., and thence across the continent to St. Louis, arriving here late yesterday.

Mrs. Bruce will journey by stages to New York, where, if she can obtain a plane of sufficient gasoline capacity, she will fly across the Atlantic. If not, she will ship her plane, arriving in England about Feb. 15.

Mrs. Bruce and her husband are well known in England as automobile racing drivers. Her first stop after leaving St. Louis will be Chicago.

YANKS TRADE WITH JERSEY CITY

NEW YORK, Jan. 22 (AP)—With the resumption of trading between the majors and the International League, the New York Yankees sent one pitcher to Jersey City and received one from there. Bob Walsh, son of the famous Ed Walsh, was sent to the Skeeters on option in order to give him more seasoning. John Allen, fastball star, was bought from Jersey City yesterday. The Yanks also signed Hayden Fouts, semi-pro catcher from Ashland, O., who was recommended by Pitcher Ed Wells.

QUALIFYING MEDAL TO HOBART

BELLEAIR, Fla., Jan. 22 (AP)—Garret A. Hobart Jr., Paterson, N. J., captured the qualifying medal of the annual Belleair January tournament here yesterday. Hobart's score of 80 for the difficult No. 1 course of the Belleair Country Club was two strokes better than the card returned by Dr. Fred Steele, Summit, N. J., Henry J. Topping, Greenwich, and Ellsworth Augustus, Cleveland. Each scored 83.

ROLLINS STUDENT QUALIFIES

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., Jan. 22 (AP)—Carl Morris Dann Jr., Rollins College student, won the medal yesterday in the Florida east coast men's championship golf tournament with 36—37—73. Three strokes behind was Marion Reynolds, defending titlist, of Jacksonville, Fla., with a 76. E. T. MacGovern, Fort Barrington, Mass., was among the qualifiers with a 47—43—90.

DECISION RESTS WITH BOARD

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PRINCETON, N. J., Jan. 22—The Daily Princetonian says today in its leading editorial that the decision as to resumption of athletic relations between Harvard and Princeton in all sports except football "now rests solely with the Princeton board of athletic control."

SEES BUSINESS GAINING

E. G. Lerch, vice-president of the Chicago Great Western Railroad, said there is a better tone to business in the road's territory, with an improvement in car loadings.

PROSPECTS AT CHICAGO FAIR

Maroons Have Practically Same Strength as Was Available Last Year

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO, Jan. 20—Swimming and waterpolo prospects at University of Chicago are about the same as last year, when the Maroons did not do so well in swimming, but were undefeated in the water game. Chicago had a much brighter swimming outlook until a backstroke swimmer of championship promise, who would also have helped to make a winning medley relay combination, was declared ineligible. Elimination of the short freestyle dash and the sprinting relay from the "Big Ten" dual meet programs also handicaps the Maroons, according to Coach E. W. McGillivray Jr., who favored the shorter races.

C. K. Oker '31, is probably the only swimmer to be counted on for a first place in dual meets. He has been on the team twice before at intervals, and has now returned after an absence of a year. He can do the 100-yard freestyle in 55s., and recently won first in a dual meet in 56s. Capt. D. J. Moore '31 is the next best in this event, doing around 58s., while A. J. Brislin '31, D. C. McMillan '31 and Ralph Earlandson '33 are about on a par.

400-Yard Relay Team

From this group is selected the 400-yard relay team, which replaces the 160-yard relay team. This shows how the longer races handicap Chicago. Oker, for example, is better at the old 40-yard dash than at the 100. Formerly he could swim the dash and later do 40 in the 160-yard relay, making only 80 yards all told. Now he must swim 200 yards for the same possible honors.

The 220-yard freestyle and 440-yard freestyle events will be taken care of by the same crew with the addition of J. H. Elam '33 in the former and Theodore Poska '32 in the latter. McMillan and Earlandson are the best quarter-mile prospects, capable of about 5m. 45s. each. Poska is slower. The best that can be expected in the furlong is 2m. 40s., and that is by Earlandson.

E. H. Stevens '31 is the leading candidate for the 150-yard backstroke, doing 1m. 50s. or a little better. Brislin and Earlandson are also good at this event, with Gordon Rittenhouse '32 and Paul Chalex Jr. '32 added. While not one of these men is of championship caliber, they offer a good field of selection, giving Coach McGillivray a chance to shift his men around between the individual event and the backstroke lap of the medley relay.

Only two candidates of any promise are presented in the 200-yard breaststroke. They are J. J. McMahon '32 and Rittenhouse. The latter finished second in the meet with University of Minnesota, and the former third, although McMahon is usually rated a little faster than his team mate. McMahon's best time is 2m. 50s., which is too slow for the best dual meets.

In the medley relay Coach McGillivray can make a combination capable of 3m. 21s., with Stevens at backstroke, McMahon at breaststroke and Oker at freestyle. Another good combination is Chalex, Rittenhouse and Moore.

Weak in Diving

Chicago is exceptionally weak in diving, with only Oker and Rittenhouse showing enough form to justify entering competition. When they are used much in the other events, as was the case in the Minnesota meet, Coach McGillivray defaults the fancy diving.

The Maroons are fully as strong in waterpolo as they were last year, with the exception of goal. Their best goalie, Harold Laufman '32, has not had enough experience to match last season's goal tending, but he is up to par as far as the Conference goalies as a whole are concerned.

Captain McMillan plays guard with Brislin and McMahon, while Moore, Rittenhouse and Oker are forwards. The Maroons have built up a following for waterpolo, probably more than any other school in the Conference, and they are able to put on a good game. They have numerous practice contests with the strong teams of the Illinois Athletic Club and the Chicago Athletic Association, which are among the best in the United States, and these games, while usually resulting in defeat, enable the college boys to pick up many practical points of play.

The dual meet schedule of the tankmen, at most of which waterpolo is played after the swimming events are cleared away, is as follows:

Jan. 31—Ohio State at Chicago.
Feb. 21—Iowa at Chicago; 28—Chicago at Indiana.
March 7—Chicago at Indiana; 13 and 14—Conference Championships at Michigan.

1930 Gasoline Tax Yields $515,000,000

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, Jan. 19—Gasoline tax collections in the United States were estimated at about $515,000,000 during 1930, the average tax being 3.39 cents a gallon as compared with 3.22 cents in 1929, according to Owen B. Augspurger, president of the New York Automobile Club, a unit of the American Automobile Association.

Since the motor vehicle registration in this country was about 28,000,000 last year, motorists paid an average of more than $18 each for gasoline taxes during 1930, he added.

Simultaneously, a report issued by the Travelers Insurance Company indicated a drop of about 10 per cent in motor vehicle mileage last year. Mishaps due to motor vehicles, however, increased 12 per cent; fatalities increased more than 4 per cent and totaled 32,500, and injuries increased 13 per cent and aggregated 960,000, the report said. Insurance companies writing automobile casualty, life and accident policies paid $300,000,000 on claims arising on these policies during 1930, the report said.

CIVIL SERVICE TESTS SET

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20—The following civil service examinations are announced: Assistant aide, $1620 to $1980 a year; helper, $1260 to $1620 a year, for cotton and rubber investigations in the southern states, Bureau of Plant Industry, Department of Agriculture. Full information is issued by the Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C., or local United States Civil Service Board of Examiners at post offices or custom houses.

Facts About Professional Hockey Players—No. 118

STEWART A. ADAMS

Chicago, National Hockey League

First played professional hockey with Minneapolis in the American Hockey Association in the 1925-26 season. He was born at Calgary, Alta., Can., Sept. 18, 1904. He is a left-hand shot, weighs around 165 pounds, is about 5ft. 9½in. in height, and plays left wing. His record:

1921-23—Calgary Canadians, Prairie amateur hockey
1926-28—Minneapolis Millers, American Hockey Association
1928-30—Minneapolis-Chicago, National Hockey League
1930-31—Chicago, N. H. L.-London, I. H. L.-Chicago, N. H. L.

WAR CURE GROUP STANDS FIRM ON ARMAMENT END

(Continued from Page 1)

sideration. They also called upon their respective organizations to study and indorse measures to abolish military training in secondary schools, and to make such training elective in colleges, universities, and educational institutions other than those which are essentially military.

Pact Revision Asked

Another new committee was authorized, a contact group of five members, whose duty it will be to keep the women of the United States and of other countries informed of peace activities undertaken by six international women's organizations which have headquarters in Geneva, and which are coöperating to advance their general interests and aims.

The United States Senate was asked to implement the Kellogg-Briand Pact in order to provide means for a conference between the nations to determine the guilt of any one of them in the event of the breaking of the pact.

Imperialistic policies were variously termed a menace to the peace of the world and a beneficent, humanitarian undertaking for the protection of weaker peoples, by five citizens of ruling governments and three from countries ruled.

The responsibility for Italy's policy was laid upon the shoulders of other nations by Dr. Bruno Roselli, formerly a member of the Italian Embassy at Washington. Tariff walls and immigration restrictions prevent it from sending its surplus population and its goods across the water, he asserted, adding that what makes it impossible for it to disarm, is not so much its possessions, as the memory that its allies in the war cut it out from its share in the allotment of colonies.

Othon Guerlac, picturing France as a kindly protector and bountiful provider to its colonies, retorted that France had accorded Italy 25,000 square miles of land in northern Africa, which Dr. Roselli replied consists of two oases, boasting of 3000 palms, and 800 inhabitants.

H. N. Brailsford said that the extent to which any imperial power has to arm is the measure of its deviation from the ideal of trusteeship, "the consent of the people governed and the maintenance of an attitude of economic disinterestedness," and that on neither of these counts has England a perfect score with India.

Defends Force in Defense

William C. Redfield contended that the policy of the United States toward its territories and dependencies is one of protection, and defended the use of force for their defense.

Japan's attitude "is dictated partly from the need of protecting her own political integrity and the economic safety of the growing population at home," Yusuke Tsurumi declared.

Stanley High, editor of the Christian Herald, who acted as chairman both during this discussion and the one which followed, in which imperialism was challenged, asked if the time has not come for a Philippine conference similar to the Indian conference in London.

The Filipinos do not ask for benevolence and altruism but rather for justice and fairness, Vicente Bunuan declared. "Independence is the only way out of the present tangle," he said. "It is best for us because it satisfies our natural and legitimate longing to live an entirely free and independent existence, and best for the American people because it provides a way out of danger to her own interest, economic or otherwise without discriminating against us.

France has allied itself with the forces of reaction in Syria, Ameen Rihani asserted, and he added, "the political condition created by France extends indefinitely her rôle of trustee which is contrary to the expressed purpose of the mandate. The five divisional governments imply continuous dependence upon the mandatory. They perpetuate the need of protection. They preclude the possibility of self-government. They create in the long run a slave mentality and tighten the noose of foreign domination."

NORMAL CROP LEVELS IN YAKIMA DISTRICT

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

YAKIMA, Wash.—Diversified crops on the irrigated lands of this district have helped to maintain a normal prosperity unaffected by lack of rain or dependence on one crop alone. If one crop decreased another forged ahead, and when the last season ended it was found that asparagus and cherries tied for first place.

According to figures furnished by Porter J. Preston, superintendent of the Yakima irrigation project, asparagus totaled $331.82 an acre and cherries $331.86. Alfalfa hay was another productive crop, with apples, pears and potatoes following. Small fruits, vegetables and grapes also helped in maintaining the normal level of prosperity.

Vivisection Meets General Protests

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17—New York State has taken the lead in petitioning Congress in favor of the bill, now pending, to prohibit vivisection in the District of Columbia, Mabel E. Orgelman, executive secretary of the Vivisection Investigation League, announced here today.

California is second in the list. Every state in the Union has sent into congressional and senatorial offices thousands of petitions, letters, telegrams and resolutions, urging support for the humanitarian measure.

The bill, which would prevent medical use of a dog for any purpose other than its own benefit in the District of Columbia appears to have the support of practically every humane society in the country. Its proponents, encouraged by the strong support they have received throughout the states, are more than ever confident of securing congressional approval of their measure before March 4, when the present Congress will end.

OLYMPIC'S PRIMITIVE BEAUTY PROTECTED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ABERDEEN, Wash. — Announcement that the United States Department of Forestry had designated 145,000 acres in the heart of the Olympic National Forest to be preserved in its primitive state, has been received here from R. Y. Stuart, district forester.

In 1926 the Olympic Development League advocated the wilderness area plan to prevent automobile roads and accompanying trappings of civilization from encroaching upon the natural beauty of the district. The area lies along the higher mountains of the Olympic range from Wooded Peak, near Lake Quinault to Mount La Crosse, including the headwaters of the west fork of the Dosewalips, Humptulips, Duckabush, Skokomish, Wynoochee and the east fork of the Quinault Rivers.

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WAR DEPARTMENT BOOSTS PLAN FOR CAPE COD CANAL

Approval of Officials Expected to Result in Favorable Action by Congress

Expenditure of millions of dollars by the United States Government for widening and deepening the Cape Cod Canal is expected to result from recommendations made by the War Department, according to prominent shipping men.

Since action by Congress is necessary before improvements in the waterway to meet the growing demands of commerce can be made, the preparation of a bill for presentation before the next session of the national legislative bodies is being widely urged.

Plans for canal enlargement, representing the most important improvement since the waterway was first opened to partial navigation on July 30, 1914, are in the hands of Col. W. J. Barden of the Division of Engineers at New York.

Army Engineers at Boston, under direction of Col. S. A. Cheney, have prepared elaborate proposals and alternate plans, based on detailed studies and lengthy public hearings, and embracing several individual programs that might be followed. After analysis and consideration in the division headquarters at New York, recommendations will be sent the War Department for consideration by the board of engineers. The next step is submittal of the data to Congress.

Over Seven Miles Long

Cape Cod Canal connects Buzzards Bay with Cape Cod Bay, at a point about 15 miles southeast of Plymouth Harbor. It is 7.6 miles long, measured between shore lines and is a sea level waterway, with approach channels about 4.5 miles long in Buzzards Bay and 0.5 miles long in Cape Cod Bay. Three drawbridges span the canal.

Built by the Boston, Cape Cod and New York Canal Company, as a privately owned and operated canal, the waterway was opened to full navigation on April 11, 1916, original cost being about $13,000,000. The minimum usable depth at mean low water was 25 feet and the controlling width 100 feet. Tolls were charged all vessels using the canal, based on a sliding scale of rates in accordance with the tonnage of the vessels.

Taken over by the Government, March 31, 1928, at a cost of about $11,500,000, tolls were abolished and traffic immediately increased substantially.

During the calendar year 1928, a total of 9312 vessels used the canal, representing cargo tonnage of 1,405,782 tons and 231,426 passengers. In 1929, the traffic increased to 10,317 vessels of 2,165,465 cargo tons and 232,824 passengers. Total eastbound traffic using the canal in 1929, was 4888 vessels of 3,387,440 gross tons; total westbound traffic, 5429 vessels of 3,665,553 gross tons.

Vessels of a draft permitting use of the Cape Cod Canal cut off several hours in running time between Boston and New York and at the same time avoid the difficulties of navigation around Cape Cod particularly during the winter season.

Two-Way Traffic

It is to make possible a waterway that will accommodate the larger vessels and to eliminate the present necessity of one-way-at-a-time traffic, with its attendant delays to vessels at the approaches, that the agitation for improvement continues.

When the canal is expanded to take care of present and future demands of commerce, it is pointed out, the climax will have been reached to a battle between the rugged Massachusetts coast and Atlantic seaboard shipping which has been going on since as early as 1698, when a committee was appointed by the General Court to consider a place for a passage through Cape Cod from Barnstable Bay into Manomet Bay.

It is known that as late as 1717 there were evidences of a channel between the mainland and what is now the outer end of the cape. The separation was between the present town of Eastham and Orleans.

In April of that year the pirate ship, Whidah, commanded by Samuel Bellamy, had taken seven prizes off the Massachusetts shore. Some of these ships were wrecked at Wellfleet in a storm and Governor Shute ordered Capt. Cyprian Southack in the sloop Nathaniel to the scene to protect His Majesty's interests.

Captain Southack sent a whaleboat from Provincetown to Truro and thence to Wellfleet. It was found that the storm had forced a passage across the cape between the present towns of Eastham and Orleans and Captain Southack sailed his whaleboat through the cut from the bay to the Atlantic Ocean.

According to the archives, it required a general turnout of citizens of these towns to close the channel. In later years a canal was dug across the cape near this point, but the project failed.

Urged by Colonists

British ships hovering off the shore during the Revolutionary War brought the matter of a ship canal to the attention of the colonists with considerable urgency. The General Court sent a committee to the site of the present canal to investigate the feasibility of pushing through a canal "whereby," as the order read, "the hasardous navigation around Cape Cod, both by reason of the enemy and the shoals, may be prevented and a safe communication between this colony and the southern colonies be so far secured."

The committee was favorably impressed and Thomas Machin, a government engineer, was engaged to draw up plans and furnish an estimate of the cost. The effort to connect at this point what the colonists called the "North and South Seas" has never been abandoned and the present canal may fairly be said to reflect the vision of the pioneers.

Shipping men urge that the canal be made sufficiently wide to permit vessels to pass each other while in the waterway and sufficiently deep to insure proper control of the vessels, which cannot be had in water that is too shallow. Some discussion was given at public hearings on the proposed improvements as to advisability of a lock to obviate the strong current in the canal. Most marine interests opposed such a plan, partly because of the great expense involved and partly owing to ice difficulties in winter.

Land Use Program Urged in New York

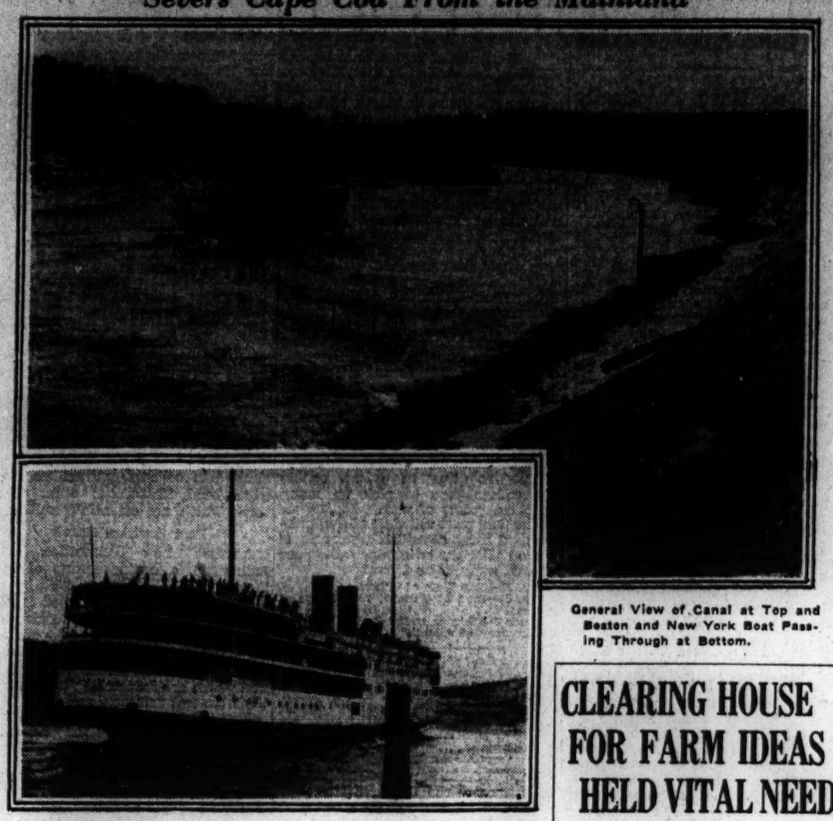
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 22—A plan for the development of a large-scale land policy to insure efficient utilization of New York State agricultural areas through the improvement of good farming acreage, the gradual discarding of unproductive farms and the reforestation of idle acreage was laid before the annual meeting of the New York State Agricultural Society by Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt last night.

With farm land now constituting about 18,000,000 of the 30,000,000 acres in the State, a preliminary survey showed the Governor that a large percentage of the land under cultivation had no right to remain as farm land. In one county alone, he added, a survey by the college of agriculture of Cornell University showed that 22 per cent of the farm land in some townships should not properly continue as such.

The Governor urged a comprehensive inquiry for providing a program of development of the best soil areas to the highest possible degree, with the ultimate provision of farm-to-market roads and rural electric extensions and the abandonment of soil areas shown to be unsuited for farming for reforestation and restoration to recreational and commercial use.

Severs Cape Cod From the Mainland



General View of Canal at Top and Boston and New York Boat Passing Through at Bottom.

CLEARING HOUSE FOR FARM IDEAS HELD VITAL NEED

Christensen's Appointment as Dean Confirmed by Wisconsin Regents

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 22—Appointment of Chris L. Christensen, former secretary of the Federal Farm Board, as dean of the Wisconsin College of Agriculture was confirmed Jan. 21 by the board of regents of the University of Wisconsin.

Mr. Christensen assumes his duties about April 1, succeeding Harry L. Russell, who resigned last May to become director of the Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation, organized a year ago to conserve the fruits of scientific discoveries made by University of Wisconsin professors and research workers.

The fame of the Wisconsin Agricultural College was founded upon the success of such pioneers as W. A. Henry, Mr. Russell, Prof. Ransom A. Moore, and others in teaching farmers "how to grow two blades of grass where one grew before." In later years, however, the problem of production gave way to one of obtaining adequate returns for marketable surpluses. The University of Wisconsin is counting upon the leadership of Dean Christensen to aid in solution of the newer problems.

Mr. Christensen has not revealed any plans he may have for the Wisconsin College of Agriculture. His outlook upon the problems involved, however, was revealed recently in an address given shortly after he resigned his government position in anticipation of the Wisconsin appointment.

"We need men and women trained to think clearly on the present-day economic and social problems," he said, "men and women who have initiative and courage to think and act. We need men and women who have vision and who are intelligently critical and are ready to undertake new methods of procedure in the conduct of the farmers' business.

"The job which the organized producers of America have undertaken has not been completed; it has only started. With the development of regional and nation-wide coöperatives, the support of farmers who are willing to organize will be needed to an even greater extent in the future than has been the case in the past."

The American farmers, working as individualists, are out of step with modern development in other fields, Mr. Christensen feels. He favors extension of the coöperative idea, not only in marketing but in such ways that county, district and state organizations will be built up as clearing houses of ideas for better farming.

Judges Defended in Sentencing Girls

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, Jan. 21—A defense of magistrates charged with illegally committing 77 girls to state institutions as wayward minors has just been voiced by Chief Magistrate Joseph E. Corrigan, following inspection of Bedford Reformatory at the request of Mayor James J. Walker. Commitments were made "without competent evidence upon a hearing," it was charged.

Mr. Corrigan asserted that, "while there may have been a technical error in the method of commitment in these cases, not one of these girls was 'framed.'" Of the 52 girls now in Bedford, 27 asked for a hearing, Mr. Corrigan said, and this he gave to each in a private interview.

"Not one of these girls had any complaint to make as to the manner of her commitment, the treatment she had received in court or the treatment at the reformatory," he continued.

With regard to the recommendation by Attorney-General John J. Bennett Jr., that the girls be sent back to the Women's Court for a hearing and resentencing, the Chief Magistrate said that this procedure would be undertaken at once.

RESERVE FUNDS FOR TIMES OF IDLENESS URGED

Boston Building Congress Indorses Bill for Municipal Credits

Active support of a bill to form reserves of municipal credit for quick use in times of unemployment, which is to come before the present session of the Massachusetts Legislature, was urged at the tenth annual meeting of the Boston Building Congress at the City Club yesterday.

William Stanley Parker, president of the congress since its organization 10 years ago this month, said that the bill was the first piece of such legislation proposed in any state.

"An orderly control of public works is the first, and some feel the most important, step towards stabilization of the business of the country," Mr. Parker declared. "We should bring it publicly to the attention of the Governor and the Legislature until it is given sufficient consideration to disclose its importance."

In his annual report and retirement message, Mr. Parker reviewed the history and aims of the congress, which seeks to bring together all eight branches of the building industry in an effort to solve common problems. He recalled that upon the establishment of the organization in 1921, the first problem taken up was that of seasonal unemployment, in which field the congress was a pioneer, and said that the study of this problem and that of long time planning of public works has been continued vigorously in the last 10 years.

William D. Austin, retired Boston architect and member of the Boston Society of Architects, was elected president of the congress to succeed Mr. Parker. In his inaugural remarks, Mr. Austin expressed the opinion that more emphasis should be put on the educational policy and purpose of the organization. Its findings, he said, should be translated into terms which the general public and its political servants could read and understand.

Other officers elected for the coming year were Fred A. Wilson, first vice-president; Earnest A. Johnson, second vice-president; Charles A. Newhall, third vice-president; William H. Nye, treasurer, and Robert C. van Amringe, secretary.

At the close of the meeting an order for a costly desk was presented to Mr. Parker by members of the congress as an expression of appreciation for his 10 years of service as president.

New Mine Gas Detector Is Hailed as Triumph

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Jan. 21 (AP)—Hailed as 15 times as efficient as the ordinary miner's safety lamp, a new-type gas detector for use in coal mines was announced here today by the United States Bureau of Mines and the State Industrial Commission.

It was developed at an estimated cost of $250,000, largely in the mines of Utah, with the coöperation of the operators. With it methane gas, a high explosive found in coal mines, can be detected in quantities as low as one-tenth of 1 per cent, its sponsors declare.

The equipment is said to be no more cumbersome than a miner's electric safety lamp.

Nye Is Overruled on Davis Evidence

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22—Gerald P. Nye (R.), Senator from North Dakota and chairman of the committee sought to insert in the committee record, during today's hearing an article by R. L. Duffus which appeared in a New York paper May 18, 1930, just previous to the election. Roscoe C. Patterson (R.), Senator from Missouri objected to its use on the ground that it was "worse than hearsay evidence and would not be acceptable in any court of law."

As Mr. Nye and Mr. Patterson were the only members of the committee present the former did not press the point. Later when another member of the committee, Porter H. Dale (R.), Senator from Vermont, appeared he sustained Mr. Patterson's objection.

The committee today heard several county chairmen of the Davis-Brown campaign organization who had failed to file reports from the commonwealth of Pennsylvania as required by state law. They defended their action on the ground that they supposed the report of the treasurer of the state committee was sufficient to cover their local actions.

BERKSHIRE RATES PLEAS DISMISSED

Petitions of residents of the town of Great Barrington for the establishment of commuters' rates on the motor buses operated by the Berkshire Street Railway Company between Great Barrington and Pittsfield, and for restoration of passenger rail car service on the N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. between the same points, were yesterday dismissed by the State Department of Public Utilities.

It was established last July, when the New Haven company discontinued its gasoline railroad car service, that the average number of passengers on each train was less than three and the operating loss about $550 a month. The Berkshire Street Railway Company operates buses between Great Barrington and Pittsfield on an hourly schedule, at 90 cents fare.

NO KODEL ELECTRIC DIVIDEND

CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 22—Kodel Electric & Manufacturing Company omitted the quarterly dividend of 35 cents on the 7 per cent cumulative preference stock.

EDUCATORS AIM TO HUMANIZE COLLEGE WORK

Propose Courses to Meet Problems Growing Out of Student Interest

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ORLANDO, Fla., Jan. 22—Complete elimination of traditional subject matter courses in a college curriculum was proposed yesterday by Dr. Goodwin Watson, Columbia University, at the Rollins educational conference here.

Exploration by the student of a given project into all its related fields was the substitute offered by Dr. Watson. The conference is attempting to rearrange the college curriculum and humanize education.

"Such a method," he pointed out, "would enable the student to get the exact amount of knowledge in a given subject he needed when he needed it without including quantities of material in that subject which will never be of value to him. It will also make clear the relationship between this material and the major interest thereby creating a synthesis of student interest, problems of civilization and traditional classifications of knowledge which we have recognized as the three approaches to the planning of a curriculum."

Antioch Dean Speaks

President Arthur E. Morgan of Antioch College, while in sympathy with the project method as a basis for a curriculum, declared that the classified courses of study should be integrated with the proposed projects, the latter deriving their greatest value from their power of motivation.

Dr. John Dewey, chairman of the conference, noted that there was general agreement that a reorganization of the college curriculum on the basis of problems growing out of student interest was desirable, but that most of the members had expressed the belief that students could get nowhere on such problems without drawing upon the organized knowledge of experts. He believed that drawing upon organized knowledge would lead to discovery of individual aptitude and to organized habits of thinking.

Adoption of a conclusive answer to the question as to what weight should be given to student interest in planning the curriculum was made in the evening session.

"The conscious interests, tastes, preferences, choices of the student," the resolution said, "are of primary importance in projecting the task of the college. It is the first business of the college to ascertain what they are and upon what they are founded.

"It is the second business of the college to assist the student in examining and appraising these supposed interests and the background behind them, as well as to supplement and amplify them.

Propose Flexible Courses

"The third business of the college, as it is of the teacher anywhere along the line from the beginning, is to make available for the student, and awaken his interest in, the accumulated experience and knowledge of the race.

"The curriculum must vary with needs of the student, but the student is seldom qualified to make the selections which will best enable him to serve his own supposed interests. Therefore the college must prescribe a minimum of essentials. These are the keys to the treasure house in which the college is bound to make him feel at home."

Dr. Dewey pointed out that "one reason that college curriculum has become a problem is that conditions of American life have changed so rapidly that changes have outstripped educational philosophy and practices of the colleges.

"We must discuss how colleges can count in making a culture which is more truly indigenous. It would be at least a step forward if we could determine the dilemma and point out the alternatives to be met. We should be cautious not to regard ourselves as defenders of an irreducible dogma, but to use our differences to aid in defining the dilemma and the curriculum experimentation."

Nations to Discuss Calendar Reform in World Conclave at Call of League

Council Sets Date for Parley to Debate Plan for 13 Month Year

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The Council of the League has decided to invite all nations to discuss simplification of the calendar by international conference on Oct. 26 next.

The three undisputed defects of the present calendar are: Unequal months, changing of week-day names for monthly dates, drifting dates for Easter and other church festivals.

The method which has found most approval is the division of the year into 13 months of 28 days each, (the odd day to be an additional public holiday).

Every month would then be like February, 1931, in which the four Sundays fall on 1, 8, 15, 22 and the month is one of four weeks. Every fourth year Leap-day instead of being on Feb. 29 would be in summer on June 29. The year-day, that is the odd day of the 13 months, would be on Dec. 29, and Christmas Day and holidays would all be fixed for Mondays, thus giving workers the benefit of long week-ends.

By absorbing the last 13 days of June and the first 15 days of July the 28-day month would gather up all twenty-ninth, thirtieth and thirty-first days. All church festivals would be fixed, Easter Sunday being always on April 15 and Whitsunday on June 8.

Every month would therefore have a permanent economic value. The day of the week would always indicate the monthly date, and vice versa. Pay days, markets and meetings would recur on the same monthly dates. The four quarters would be exact, harmonizing weekly wages and expenses with monthly rents and accounts. Accounts and drafts would never fall due on Sundays. Permanent monthly dates for recurring fixtures in all walks of life would be established. All periods for earning or spending would be either equal or exact multiples of each other. Every month-end would coincide with the week-end most conveniently for business, rents and general affairs. Great statistical advantages would be secured by the ability to truly measure current fluctuations in government, export and business affairs.

Americans Favorable

A report of the national committee of the United States gives a percentage of 98.3 in favor of the 13-month calendar. This figure is obtained from a questionnaire submitted to 480 organizations. A number of large concerns both in Britain and the United States use private simplified calendars of 13 periods and 4-week months of 28 days.

In Germany there is evidence of much interest in calendar reform and Prof. Erich Praybyllok, the Königsberg astronomer, has declared that little can be achieved without a publicity campaign. He finds all the Protestant churches in favor of reform; Jewish orthodox circles are agreeable to any change acceptable to the majority; the Roman Catholic Church is apparently against any alteration. The professor is of opinion that once the public understands the great advantages to be gained the weight of feeling will bring about the change.

The 28-Day Month

EVERY MONTH—4 WEEKS.						
Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28

Calendar That Will Fit Every Month and Every Year.

PLAN TO EDUCATE FIREMEN IS URGED

A state course for the education of firemen, those now in service and future candidates, was advocated by John S. Caldwell of the New England Insurance Exchange yesterday afternoon at the monthly meeting of the Fire Chiefs' Club of Massachusetts in the Parker House, Boston. Fire prevention, study of special hasards, laws of fire prevention, building inspection and practical training in extinguishing fires were among the subjects he suggested for such a course.

James J. Twohig, State Senator, from Boston, spoke on bills before the Legislature and Senate, and three were accepted into membership, Edward R. Reddy of Clinton, Silas S. Wright of Marshfield and Ralph L. Longden of Newton.

JOINS JOURNALISM GROUP

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LEXINGTON, Va., Jan. 8—Washington and Lee University School of Journalism has just been admitted to membership in the American Association of Schools and Departments of Journalism, thus winning national recognition. The association is composed of 23 universities.

Will Rogers Gets Navy Plane to Aid in Relief

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22—One of the fastest aircraft of the navy was today placed at the disposal of Will Rogers to assist in the present Red Cross drive for the relief of the drought-stricken areas of the Southwest by David S. Ingalls, Assistant Secretary of Navy.

This plane, a Curtiss-Navy fast two-place fighter, now at the United States Naval air station, Anacostia, D. C., where it is detailed to the personal use of Assistant Secretary Ingalls, will be temporarily turned over to Mr. Rogers tomorrow upon his arrival in this city from New York.

Mr. Rogers will take off for Little Rock, Ark., his first destination, piloted by Capt. Frank Hawks, who has volunteered his services to the Red Cross in the present drive.

Aviators Don't Dive—They 'Horse Down' With 'Flippers Flopped' and 'Mills Under'

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 20 (AP)—The stick pusher herded his tin lizzie over the hump, where he hit zero-zero and had to stand her on her ear, taking it in the face while he horsed down to count the insulators. With his flippers flopped and the windmills straight under he led on the railroad, gave her the gun and headed for the old ladies' home.

This is the mystifying phraseology of this modern day in the air transportation service. The lingo of the pilot is rolled off the tongue of Si Morehouse, chief pilot of Transcontinental-Western Air Express Lines.

Translated into ordinary language the account says: The pilot flew his tri-motored Ford plane across country, hitting low visibility and being forced to bank sharply, looking through the opened cockpit window while he nosed down above a line of railway telegraph poles. With the ailerons tilted and the motors headed down, he skimmed low above the railroad tracks to guide him, opened the feed throttle wide and headed for the nome airport.

The lingo is explained as follows:

A "stick pusher" or pilot "herds" or flies his plane from point to point.

"Hump"—the mountains.

"Zero-zero"—no or low visibility.

"Horsing down"—a nosing toward earth.

"Counting the insulators"—being low enough to see telegraph poles.

"Lay it on the railroad"—fly low following the tracks.

"Give her the gun"—open the feed throttle.

"The old ladies' home"—the home airport.

"A milk route"—short feeder airline, disdained by flying aces.

"The iron compass"—Railroad tracks followed as a guide in storms.

"Windmill"—Propeller.

"Big Bertha"—30-passenger Fokker plane. A 12-passenger is a "Geloppy."

"A Duck"—An Amphibian plane.

"Shingles"—Wing covering; that on a Ford plane is "the washboard."

"Banana peelings"—Cowling between the cylinders.

A cylinder is a "can" or a "barrel."

"Pants"—streamlined coverings over the wheels.

Occasionally an airport gets a radio "jugful"—a coded order to "please hold westbound until cleared by dispatcher."

The code word "Blueboy" means "rush confirmation."

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THE HOME FORUM

Night Comes to the Cabin

GOLD in the west. Gold lacquer barred by patterns of ebony. Among the pine boughs, black-needled and laden with snow, there are patches of sombre magnificence. The oak tree holds an armful. On every westward branch and bole some reflection of that distant glory flushes for a moment, and fades. Over the woods a crow comes flying low, flying with slow and drowsy sweeps of wing straight toward the sunset. This great black bird is the only creature that moves or utters voice in all the dwindling scene, and even he makes haste away into those vivid isles beyond the horizon.

Gold fades and gules succeed, only to pale in their turn until the west is a gorgeous disarray of embers cooling on the gigantic hearth of the sky. The few dim coals of color that still throb there are not enough to warm the partridge huddled in the snow or the squirrel high in the hollow tree. They are not enough to warm the thoughts of a lonely man wandering the almost obliterated paths of summer. Winter sleep is on the land. Darkness thickens among the boughs and draws down the curtains of oblivion.

Winter sleep is on the land and silence broods in the glen. Here where the voice of the hermit thrush rang through the evening air and a million leaves were carolling and the water sang its lulling note so short a time ago, there is no voice, no sound. The leaves are under the snow, the brook is ice, and the thrush has flown four thousand miles away. All day long the only sounds to be heard about the cabin are the cries of crow and jay, the tapping of the downy woodpecker, the drone of the wind. Now, in the brief dusk, even these wintry sounds are still. What words can suggest the breathless hush of New England woods in winter, when snow is on ground and bough and no breeze moves? The silence stands up about one like a wall on every side; it pushes nearer; one hears the beating of the heart and the tick of the watch —nought else. Will the early stars not speak, so bright they are above the hemlocks? Have the trees themselves no word to say to one who loves them and hearkens moment by moment for some friendly voice? No, word. No sound. The silence deepens.

Silence and solitude. A desert would not seem so still or so lonely as this place where there has recently been laughter of friends and singing. An open boat in mid-ocean with no other moving thing in sight would be less solitary. During the brief winter day there have been at least color and form to draw the eyes; there have been clouds moving, shadows stealing, and a few birds crossing the sky. Now even these companions are withdrawn. One is thrust inward upon oneself.

The shadows began to gather an hour ago within the cabin. Now they have triumphed without, so that the small bark-covered building can scarcely be distinguished from the huge rock on which it stands. The darkness swallows it, takes it back from man to the bosom of night. Not the cabin only but all the paths that lead to it are covered and hidden. It is as though a summer's toil had gone for nothing. All that human effort has been able to do here seems obliterated.

With the coming of night the cold increases, and like the silence it seems to come as a positive presence, to press ever nearer, laying a hand upon one's cheek. The trees feel it, as well as the man, and they know this breath from the north as an old companion. Many a winter night have they stood in the chill, patiently, waiting the dawn. The slender brook below the cabin feels the coming of the night and draws closer its blanket of ice.

Here, then, is the company completed; darkness, silence, solitude, cold, and a man. Nearly all that can be taken from a man in the way of external support has now been withdrawn from this one. He stands with his back to the wilderness and with wilderness before him, solid rock under foot and the wheeling stars over head, and his heart is filled with a quiet exultation. For it has been with him, while the twilight deepened, as though with every departure of outward aids to his happiness he called up fresh reinforcements from within. When the sunset faded he sent his fancy roving over many a lighted scene far and near that lay still vivid in memory. When the silence deepened he thought of voices, very dear and clearly remembered. The chill of night made him think of half a hundred firesides where he had sat in talk with his friends. The solitude was not felt as loneliness because it was peopled with memories of good companions. Thus he made himself secure against all attack. His thoughts fenced him round, his fancy delighted, and his recollections warmed him.

An hour after sunset, and the stars are swimming strongly in the lake of deepest blue. Their light is faint upon the snow. The cabin on the boulder is dimly visible now, and beyond it is the great guardian hemlock. The man standing alone beneath the centenarian pine has not moved since the sun went down. He would be glad to stand there until the dawn relieved his vigil, for a change has come in his happiness. He draws it now not only from within himself but from the lonely place about him—from trees and rocks, and snowy hills, the starry sky. These silent creatures have spoken, each in its own language, most comforting and companionable words, and he has answered them as a brother. The pine itself beside him, upon whose massy trunk his hand is resting, has told him, without uttering a sound, of its hundred winters and ten thousand nights of solitude and cold, and the man has understood whence the pine tree draws its patient strength and beauty. Over the cabin roof, a hundred feet away, towers the hemlock sentinel, a darker cone against the dark sky; and something in the perfect tree's utter quietude is reassuring, confident, ennobling. Just above the hemlock quivers a mighty planet that shoots a ray of blue. It holds the eye, that wonderful voyager of unimaginable space, so utterly alone yet so nobly companioned. Very cold it is out there in those measureless leagues of empty space—cold and dark and lonely; yet the great star pulsates with an inward joy.

Surely, the man is thinking, those creatures and men are most profoundly happy who have dug closest to the bedrock of existence, rejecting for a time all external aids and thrusting themselves upon the severest and simplest terms of things. How shall we be sure that this universe is a good and friendly place when we shield ourselves from it night and day, year in and year out, as though we could not entirely trust it after all? The pine tree has a confidence that few men have ever earned; the fox in his rocky lair knows much that we have forgotten in the seduously fabricated comfort of our cities. Or again, to put the matter another way, let the man who thinks he has learned somewhat by his earth-pilgrimage put his assurance to the severe test of solitude for a time, and see how the wisdom in him will assay. If he thinks he has won patience and self-control, if he believes that he has lighted fires in his heart and candles in his thought that will not go out, let him stand alone at night in the woods and feel upon his cheek the breath that blows from beyond the stars. He who can find exultation of joy in such a time and place will find it anywhere.

And then his thought moves on. He says to himself that although it is well to work down now and then to the bedrock of existence, it is not well to remain there, for the reason that nature provides only one kind of value; humanity with its arts and skill, its long experience of nature, provides another. Fire—what a marvellous thing for men to have found out! Four walls and a roof—how beautiful, how wonderful, prepared for our need by so many centuries of effort. Candlelight! A chair of hickory! A bed! The man's heart overflows with gratitude for these things, so often taken for granted, but so great a boon, come by with difficulty and age-long struggle and experiment in the lost centuries of time.

He says good night to the pine tree. He bids good night to the hemlock sentinel and to the huge blue planet that swims through the lake of deeper blue. He climbs the rocky path to his cabin door, lights a candle, lights a fire in the stone hearth, draws up his hickory chair. All the joy he felt in the open air he has brought in with him, and to that there is now added a little more.

O. S.

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

Jewels in a Fog

The fog was not like a curtain, for a curtain can be drawn aside. It was thick, enveloping, ugly. In front, through the gloom, shone a picture behind a plate of glass, as a picture so often is. Within the frame were set lovely forms of every shape and color; jugs, cups, basins, jars and bowls, all opalescent, ruby, emerald, frosted white, clear glowing amber, softest rose, deep, rich blue. Could such beauty, such aerial form and bubble-like consistency, be formed of mere glass?

The next picture is less large, less brilliant, but full of interest. On a modest surface stands a graceful white vase over which cluster roses, pinks and gillyflowers, showing here and there a chipped or broken china spray. Beyond a dainty lady in lace flounces sits on a flowery bank, and ignores with insipid smile the troubadour at her side. A tall, straight glass jar is so precious that it is placed apart, with a label revealing its importance in one single word. A jug of dull and deeper blues shows a cracked spout, a tiny box reveals a beautiful little picture in a tarnished ormolu frame.

Then comes a picture of imposing dimensions. A splendid room where the owner has so many richly designed draperies that he flings them over screens and even the backs of hand-painted chairs. Colors glow here under the generously poured-forth brilliance of many lamps. There stands a table ready, set with flowers and crystal, though the fare is no more substantial than waxen fruit. There are books, tables, deep arm-chairs; and everywhere, to please an idle moment, are scattered little glass trees, figures in china, ivory, jade, tasseled bags, jeweled hand mirrors and boxes, and a multiplicity of shining, gleaming trinkets of every size and shape.

Next door are great bowls of chrysanthemums and lilies-of-the-valley in fresh green leaves. Violets make a mass of purple color, and delicate hyacinths shine out against the dark branches of fir and evergreens. In a Japanese garden is a flight of steps over the lake where a stork presides, and a path to a pagoda where a little blue-clad figure with a flat umbrella complacently surveys his domain.

Beyond are shadows, dimly moving figures, yellow lights shining patiently through the gloom. When the onlooker notices one he forgets the other, and with increasing anticipation moves to another picture. Here is a canvas of dull or burnished brass and copper that a Flemish master might have painted. And a glance tells that, just beyond, a frame incloses the brilliancy of many flashing gems. Without a bag of gold, how much can be acquired that needs neither dusting nor care, nor can it be broken, lost, nor taken away.

An Old House at Ribe. From an Etching by A. E. Jensen-Stevens

Reproduced by Permission of the Artist

Aquarelles

Mid Morning

Metallic glimmer on the sea;
The winter sun is high, remote;
With vapor scarves about their knees
The distant islands seem to float.

Late Afternoon

Pale cryptic paths of light and shade
Across the offshore ocean run;
But like a glory road is laid
The bright wake of the westering sun.

Sundown

Against the dimming afterglow
The Camden mountains smoulder black;
And over eastern waters,—lo,
The lighthouse star of Saddleback.

Night

Stark headlands; dark basaltic rocks;
Snow-crusted moor and frosted dune;
And on the corrugated deep,
The cold white fire of the moon.

ALICE LAWRY GOULD.

Barrie as Hippomenes

The Journal had no editor in the proper sense: it came together in the early hours of each morning without any directing hand other than that of the foreman compositor. Barrie had almost a free hand in his own department, that of the editorial and literary columns. There were sub-editors and reporters who each did his work in a communal spirit which enabled the foreman to have enough type-matter set to fill the columns of the paper in order to go to press about two or three in the morning. It was Barrie's good fortune to be allowed to write as much as he liked so long as the compositors were asking for "copy." To the end the Journal was set by hand, its last days witnessing the rise of the linotype throughout the newspaper world.

The opportunity to fill columns of space with one's writings is one that any earnest young journalist should welcome. Practice is the great thing and the knowledge that what he is writing will in an hour or two be set in type and printed is at once an encouragement and a restraint, since it imposes a sense of responsibility. But few journalists have ever rivalled Barrie either in capacity for work or in early ripeness of style. In addition to writing his daily editorials, which at times would run to more than two columns of twelve hundred words in length, he also contributed every Monday a special article signed "Hippomenes," and every Thursday the same signature was appended to a column of gayly written notes headed "A Modern Peripatetic." There is no journalist on any daily paper in the British Isles today whose weekly tale of work would equal that. We live in softer times. . . .

In all he wrote about eighty "specials" over the signature of Hippomenes, and a glance at the list which I compiled from the columns of the Journal many years ago is sufficient to prove their writer a born journalist; the quality of human interest inheres in their very titles. Though we shall hear of Stevenson years later writing to Meredith that Barrie had a journalist at his elbow, it was a journalist whose mark was literature—not merely journalism and never journalese—from the day he put pen to paper.—From "Barrie: the Story of a Genius," by J. H. HAMMERTON.

RIBE, in bygone days, was one of the most important trading cities of Jutland, and although it has lost its prosperity as a city, it is rich in old buildings, cobbled streets, stork's nests and summer guests. So, it may be said, that the Ribe of today has retired gracefully from the world of commerce, and now instead, yields a bountiful harvest of historical memories.

The stream of visitors arriving by train, by motor or on foot, to see the beautiful twelfth century cathedral, which was the second to be built in Denmark, sometimes forget to look behind the old houses in the square where the market is held, and into the courtyards and gardens where there is a suggestion of romance in the overhanging eaves, the shuttered windows and high walls, the very shapes of the buildings, and the play of light and shade over the roofs, walls and foliage. The old house of the picture is known as the "Apothecaries House," but it is no longer used as such. The deep gloom of the passage way from the narrow street is beautiful in itself. It gives a sense of stepping into a world in which the clock of time had been set back to the days of the great flood of 1634, when the inhabitants from their upper windows watched the waters slowly rising until they stood five feet deep in the cathedral. King Hans of Denmark, who was detained at Ribe on account of the rising water, looked out from the burgomaster's house nearby, and addressed his followers thus: "The Lord, who is Lord over all lords, and King over all kings, Him we should honor and serve before all earthly lords and potentates, to Him alone can we look for aid."

Books as Recreation

Books are the greatest and the most satisfactory of recreations. I mean the use of books for pleasure. Without books, without having acquired the power of reading for pleasure, none of us can be independent, but if we can read we have a sure defense against boredom in solitude. If we have not that defense, we are dependent on the charity of family, friends, or even strangers, to save us from boredom; but if we can find delight in reading, even a long railway journey alone ceases to be tedious, and long winter evenings to ourselves are an inexhaustible opportunity for pleasure.

Poetry is the greatest literature, and pleasure in poetry is the greatest of literary pleasures. It is also the least easy to attain and there are some people who never do attain it. I met someone the other day who did not care for poetry at all; it gave her no pleasure, no satisfaction, and only caused her to reflect how much better the thought, so it seemed to her, could be expressed in prose. In the same way there are people who care nothing for music. I knew one Englishman of whom it was said that he knew only two tunes; one was the national anthem, "God Save the King," and the other was not. We cannot help these people if they do not care for poetry or music, but I may offer you one or two suggestions founded on my own experience with regard to poetry. There is much poetry for which most of us do not care, but with a little trouble when we are young we may find one or two poets whose poetry, if we get to know it well, will mean very much to us and become part of ourselves. . . . The love for such poetry which comes to us when we are young will not disappear as we get older; it will remain in us, becoming an intimate part of our own being, and will be an assured source of strength, consolation, and delight.—From "Recreation," by VISCOUNT GREY OF FALLODON.

Sailing of a Prairie Schooner

When at last the brand new Conestoga wagon was delivered at the farm, they all trooped out to examine it and to exclaim over the ark of a vehicle. Henry recognized with delight the "Hoosier wagon" that had taken his fancy in Chicago over ten years before. There were the same blue wheels and red body shaped like a boat with a long curve that raised the front and rear above the middle and so would prevent the load from spilling on the very steep grades of mountain travel. The bottom of the body was fully fourteen feet long, so that the wheels might be coupled closer together if the exigencies of the road demanded it. The sides of the wagon-bed were five feet high, and front and back projected well beyond the lower dimension. Even before the three feet of extra height in the bows were added, it seemed to tower. . . . There were twelve bows to hold the canvas wagon-sheet, the front and rear ones being higher than the middle, to keep rain draining back from the openings.

With the coming of the wagon the work of breaking in the team began. A pair of oxen had been bought of the Davises, Tom Van Dorn had driven over a well-broken team of his, and Henry must train in Jerry and Jack to do their share of the hauling. The wagon was trundled down to the pasture and driven slowly back and forth, with a load of children for gleeful passengers. Richard trudged beside Henry, trying to imagine that he was with him on the Oregon Trail. He had been wild with eagerness to join the party, especially after it was known that Mr. Long was going to take his son Frank, who was younger than Richard. But Justus had put a quietus on the youngster's plans with that firmness which by its very quality of loving understanding had always made his children prompt to obey. . . .

The boys started on their way, Hank and Tom perched on the trunk, and Henry, who wished to be responsible for the good behavior of Jack and Jerry, trudging by the side of the team, goad in hand. The whole family stood at the gate until the wagon rounded the turn in the road, then the others turned to waiting household tasks, Richard and Angie led the Page children away to the barn to play, while Mary and Teen and Henrietta, with arms entwined, climbed to the platform before the door of the brick house, whence the road could still be seen. They watched the white cover of the wagon crawling by the bit of woodland, where the buds were bursting into leaf, where the Judas-tree at the corner made a dash of faint lavender and shadbushes by the roadside a mist of white. Slowly, slowly the wagon moved on, rose over the distant prairie swell, paused at the summit and lurched out of sight. The "Californians" were on their way.—From "Wagons West," by ELIZABETH PAGE.

The Acropolis

As it stands, the Acropolis is universally admitted to be one of the sights of the world. It may be said that it holds little or nothing in reserve for the man who has studied it in picture—that everything is precisely as we should expect to find it. But this is but one part of the truth. Little by little the appeal of the place makes itself felt. The Acropolis ceases to be a ruin and by degrees takes shape as a centre of History and Art. The past hangs about it like some vivid garment and clothes the broken stones with beauty.—ASHLEY BROWN, in "Greece Old and New."

City Hall Park

Calm evening over the thousands of houses,
The millions of houses;
And a sky gold-dusted to the tip of the Woolworth tower.
One star dodging the folds of a fluttering flag,
As the butterfly eludes the net.
And the thin white jade of a moon.
Tossed up by the sea.
My heart wanders beyond houses to meadows
Where the eye can look as far as the heart longs.

—EDGAR LEE MASTERS, in "Lichee Nuts."

On Snow-Shoes

There had been several heavy storms, and the snow lay almost two feet deep. We spent no millions, nor recruited an army, to shovel it away. It discommoded our lives very little, and added a new pleasure; for we strapped on our snow-shoes, walked over the buried garden and up the hill beyond, passed the Mission House in which John Sargent had lived when he came to this wilderness to convert the Indians, and started along a lane toward the deep woods. We came presently on a pheasant's track, where he had brushed the snow with his wings as he rose, so we backtracked on his trail to see what he had been up to. He had walked a long distance, under trees and through shrubbery, nipping here and there at buds. We had a perfect record of his daily round for food, we had the story of his struggle for survival. Then we left his tracks, and pushed on into the woods.

How still they were! How like a frost cathedral the snow-powdered limbs arched and met overhead! But there were noises even here in this wind-hushed solitude. There were delicate little plops as puffs of snow fell from a branch to the floor below. There was the crackle of a squirrel's teeth as he shredded a cone high up in a tree, and the tinkle of the scales as they fell, a fairylike and almost inaudible sound. And presently there was a sound which perhaps would not thrill all people in equal degree, but to some few would always be a marvelous music,—a soft, sweet, whispering twitter from an evergreen, toward which we crept with bated breath. Yes, it was true! Here in this tree was a flock of pine grosbeaks, their rosy bosoms now and then catching the light and betraying them—rare, strange visitors from the frozen north, who had journeyed here over unknown wastes of snow. They did not sing, of course—few birds sing in the winter woods—but kept up among themselves their soft, twittering confidence.

We watched them a long time, till the lemon-gold and rose of sunset began to gleam between the trees, and the long shadows were purple. Watching the sunset daggers through the pines, hearing the sweet twitter of the alien grosbeaks as they rested from their flight, inhaling deep the cold, stinging, fragrant air, we thought of a friend who had recently pitied us because we "had to live in the country" all winter and missed so much that was going on in town; and we laughed aloud.

Night was coming on as we came down the hill to our garden. The point of the ski pole my wife carried sang a squeaky little song when she plunged it in a frozen drift pack. At the foot of our garden our noses caught the sweet stinging smell of wood smoke, and as we drew near the house, crunch, crunch, over our packed snowshoe track, the living room window was a flickering orange glow from the dancing flames in the fireplace.—WALTER PRICHARD EATON, in "A Bucolic Attitude."

Highways

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"AN HIGHWAY shall be there, and a way, and it shall be called The way of holiness." Whenever a right idea has come to men, there has been found in its inspiration one of God's highways to holiness. Now, as a road is not built for the transportation of a single load, so the highways which God provides do not carry His ideas exclusively to one individual. Over God's highways are constantly passing His pure and perfect ideas, laden with the largess of His bounty and the overflowing riches of His love to all. They are as broad as the universe and as comprehensive as infinity.

No doubt we have all watched with interest the construction of a roadway. We took note of the breaking up of the hardened top layer of earth, and of the thorough and careful manner in which the roadbed was prepared. The road builder must make the foundation firm and solid throughout, in order that it may bear the strain of the heavy traffic to which he knows it will be subjected. And when at last it is finished, what a smooth, hard surface it presents to the traveler!

In the methods of the road builder there is much that the Christian Scientist can symbolically adapt to his own mental practice. Have we not at times wondered why our demonstrations were not made more quickly and more completely? At such times, it were well to examine our mental roadways, in order to determine their condition. No doubt we shall find there many ruts of wrong thinking, or perhaps some hard, stony obstruction of dislike, resentment, or hatred. When we remove these malignities and fill the vacancies with love, affection, and the spirit of helpfulness, we shall no longer complain that our demonstrations lag and are unsatisfactory, for the work will be done quickly, permanently, and without effort.

Self-examination is a helpful habit for the Christian Scientist to acquire. Through spiritual sense God has provided a free avenue through which His benefactions are pouring without interruption. Therefore it behooves the alert Christian Scientist to keep his mental approach to Life, Truth, and Love in good condition, if he wishes to receive the currency of divine abundance and unfailing supply. There is no limit to the good one can receive, except it be one's own indifference or unwillingness to reflect it under the seeming stress of circumstances. On page 33 of "No and Yes" Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, says, "Self-sacrifice is the highway to heaven." God's highways bear to Him our prayers of praise, gratitude, and service, and they bring to us priceless blessings from Love, Life, Truth. We cannot hoard, but must return in some form, reflect, the good we receive. We are stewards or repositories, as it were. To attempt to hoard good or exclusively appropriate it without expressing it in some form, would be to separate ourselves from the very good we value most. To reflect good enlarges one's capacity to receive it. And in reflecting good we turn it back, not in the sense of being separated from it or being dispossessed or deprived of it, but rather in the sense of returning it to God in order to make room to receive from Him more abundantly.

We must be watchful in proving that these highways or channels of divine blessing cannot be seized by material sense and used for evil purposes. The alert Christian Scientist will be quick to detect any attempted usurpation, and equally quick in applying corrective measures. If our thought is bearing false witness against our neighbor, to that extent we are permitting evil to usurp the domain of good. The individual who permits such a condition to exist is paying too heavy a toll in discord. Divine Love is the Soul of equity and justice. Its demands are payable only in reflection, current everywhere in Love's domain, overflowing with a superabundance of good. God has created His children to reflect all the good He so lavishly provides.

Whoever is making a sincere effort to reflect some good each day is maintaining true contact with divine Principle, the source of all good. It is by means of this reflection of good that the channels of thought are kept filled with the life-giving truth. This fact is helpfully expressed in the following stanza:

"Make channels for the streams of love
Where they may broadly run;
And love has overflowing streams
To fill them every one."

"You May Be Tranquil!"

In the village is one shop. It stands opposite the school-house, which is next door to the church, which touches the meeting place of the village council. Everything from soap to postage stamps is sold in the shop. It is also the village inn.

I explained our situation to the shopkeeper. We wanted to stay, but could do no cooking. We could sleep in our own beds, but we were not prepared to walk several miles several times a day to eat in the nearest restaurant. Would he not be good enough to provide us with food for a few days?

He gazed out of his doorway across the village green, where young dogs were gambolling. His manner was friendly, but his words were equivocal. He would say neither yes nor no. His wife had gone to the market town. She would be back late in the evening. Sometimes she gave meals, sometimes she did not. It depended. It was not in their regular line of business. They were not properly equipped. Provisions were not easy to obtain. Vegetables that year were—well, he would not say scarce, but less plentiful than he had known them.

We were anxious to know whether we could count on meals. "Do you suppose she will agree?"

He contemplated the church and spoke slowly. "If she will, why then she will. If she won't, why then she won't."

That should have sufficed for us. But we went on: "The simpler the meals the better. We wouldn't like to put you to unnecessary trouble."

"There will be no trouble. It will be a pleasure. But then it may not be convenient."

And with such an answer we had to content ourselves, though we were sure that the answer was yes. There is an old joke about ambassadors. Perhaps you know it. If an ambassador says yes, he means perhaps; and if he says perhaps, he means no; and if he says no, he is no ambassador. I am certain that the contrary applies to the Norman. If he says no (though it is difficult to imagine his use of such an extreme expression) he means perhaps. If he says perhaps (which is a word after his own heart) he means yes. If he says yes (now we are pretending what is impossible) he is no Norman.

"You have, of course, fulfilled all formalities?" we asked the man who connected the water-line pipe with our mill.

"On that you can be tranquil," was the reply. It was useless to insist. The most experienced lawyer could not have bullied him into saying yes or no. His favorite phrase was: "Vous pouvez être tranquille." Nothing would shift him from that. "You may be tranquil." Attach any sense you please to this assurance.

We took it that formalities were fulfilled. But presently a pompous person appeared. "I am a councillor of the village," he announced. "I am specially delegated to inspect and report on the usage of water."

We welcomed him with the solemnity befitting his important office.

"It is my duty to inform you that there does not appear to have been an application in due form for permission to use the village water. Understand, I do not assert that such an application has not been made, but there is no record of its reception. Rules are rules, and I, as councillor, specially delegated to the service of the water supply—"

"But how could the water main have been tapped without authorization?"

"Oh, the workers of the village take liberties. But it is your affair, not theirs. In my capacity of councillor-delegate I am obliged—"

A small matter which was soon put right, but I learned, in consequence, to beware of such phrases as "Vous pouvez être tranquille."—From "Between the River and the Hills," by SIBLEY HUDDLESTON.

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INCREASING STRENGTH OF SECURITIES

Some Good Gains Recorded in Quiet Stock Market—Closing Strong

NEW YORK, Jan. 22 (AP)—The stock market developed increasing strength and activity today, although total sales were only about 1,700,000 shares.

Such wide movers as Auburn and International Business Machines gained 5 points, while U. S. Steel, Republic Steel preferred, Woolworth, Procter & Gamble, Case, Loew's, Eastman, Chesapeake Corporation and Lackawanna gained 2 to 3.

Allied Chemical lost part of an extreme gain or nearly 4. The closing tone was strong.

The market virtually ignored the suspension of a small out of town commission house, which, together with the steady undertone maintained yesterday in the face of the unfavorable steel earnings estimate, made bears cautious. Several bear traders are still maintaining a rather belligerent attitude. Brokerage gossip has it that one remarked recently: "I won't let them put stocks up." With distress stock apparently well liquidated, however, the short side of the market has lost much of its luster,

Some Investment Buying

The extremely low money rates appear to be diverting funds into investment stocks, as well as bonds, and this is indicated as a factor in the firmness of the standard dividend-paying rails. Although immediate improvement in rail earnings is not in prospect, few dividend reductions are anticipated in this group.

Furthermore, considerable speculative interest has developed in expectation of the forthcoming Interstate Commerce Commission decision on the valuation of the Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac Railroad. While the road in itself is small, this will be the first decision since the Supreme Court overruled the commission's valuation in the case of the St. Louis & O'Fallon case, on the ground that reproduction costs should be taken into account.

Credit remained extremely plentiful, and some short term commercial paper was reported moving at 2¼ per cent, although the rates were still formally quoted at 2½ to 2¾. It was notable, however, that the demand is for only the safest type of paper, as the market for secondary names is almost non-existent, despite the low rates and plentitude of funds. Call money was still available outside at 1 per cent.

Bond Prices Hold

The absorptive powers of the bond market underwent another test today when $75,000,000 in new issues was offered.

Prices were well maintained, however, and the most noticeable effect of the competition on the listed market was a moderate decrease in the volume of transactions.

Even with the increase in new financing, seasoned investment issues of railroads and utilities were accumulated at higher prices although fewer participated in the advance than in yesterday's session, when a score of issues reached the highest levels since April 1928.

Marketing of $50,000,000 4½ per cent bonds of the Canadian National Railways, at a price to yield 4.6 per cent represented the largest carrier loan to appear this year.

Public utility and municipal groups were represented through the flotation of $20,000,000 Buffalo General Electric 4½s and $5,000,000 State of Missouri 4s.

Inquiry among investment houses that originate or distribute bond issues indicates that all are concerned with adhering to a policy that will not injure the market for new issues. More concern is felt, it is understood, over the rapidity with which issues appear than the volume.

WHEAT AT CHICAGO AVERAGES HIGHER

CHICAGO, Jan. 22 (AP)—With further heavy rains in Argentina reported, grains averaged higher early today. Definite statements credited to S. R. McKelvie of the Federal Farm Board that wheat stabilization operations would end in May, and that buying of new crop wheat was not contemplated, had no apparent market effect.

Opening at ¼c decline to ⅜c gain, wheat later tended to advance. Corn started unchanged to ⅜c higher, and subsequently showed a rise all around.

Opening prices were: Corn, March, old 67½c, new 67½@⅝c; May, old 69¼@½c, new 70⅛@¼c; July, 70½@⅝c; September, 70@c. Wheat, March, new 80⅝c; May, old 82¼@⅜c, new 83c; July, 65¼@⅜c. Oats, March, old 33⅜c; May, old 33⅞@34c.

Corn closed unsettled ⅞c to 1¼c below yesterday's finish, wheat ⅝c off to ¼c up, oats ⅛c to ⅜c down, and provisions unchanged to 10c decline.

BANK OF FRANCE STATEMENT

PARIS, Jan. 22—The principal items in this week's statement of the Bank of France (in francs, 000 omitted) compare as follows:

	Jan. 16 1931	Jan. 9 1931
Gold	54,462,000	54,109,000
Sight balances abroad	7,032,000	7,124,000
Neg bills bought abroad	19,299,000	19,301,000
Commercial bills France	7,302,000	7,744,000
Advances agst securities	2,986,000	2,982,000
Neg bonds of sink fund	5,252,000	5,304,000
Circulation	76,992,000	77,734,000
Total credit cur accts	23,909,000	23,325,000
Treasury	4,642,000	4,508,000
Sinking fund	8,854,000	8,625,000
Private	9,988,000	9,808,000
Total sight liabilities	100,901,000	101,059,000
Ratio	53.92%	53.54%
Bank rate	2%	2%

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 22—W. W. Atterbury, president of Pennsylvania Railroad, said the usual $1 quarterly dividend for the present quarter will be declared, commenting on the consolidation of the four eastern trunk line systems, he said: "Plans are being prepared and approval of the Interstate Commerce Commission will be sought probably within two or three months." The consolidation of eastern roads will make for more economical operation, but probably will not result in lower freight rates, Mr. Atterbury added.

WARNER QUINLAN MAY BE SOLD

NEW YORK, Jan. 22 (AP)—It was reported in Wall Street that Cities Service Company is arranging to acquire the Warner Quinlan Company, an important refiner and distributor of petroleum products in New Jersey and New York. Warner Quinlan, which listed total assets of more than $30,000,000 in its last balance sheet, is a complete unit in the industry, having producing properties in Texas and Mexico and its main refining plant at Warners, N. J.

AMERICAN BAKERIES NET

American Bakeries Corporation reports for the year ended Dec. 27 net of $581,895 after federal taxes, subsidiary preferred dividends, etc., equivalent after dividend requirements on the 7 per cent preferred and 43 class A stock to $2.89 a share on 90,000 no-par shares of class B, compared with $553,633, or $2.57 a share on the class B in the previous year. Net sales were $7,139,718, compared with $7,681,993.

THURSDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing Prices

1930 High	1930 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Jan. 22	Jan. 21
43¾	10		Davison	100	14¾	14¾	14¾	14½
181	130½	9	Del & Hud	100	148	148	146	
80	25½		Deny RG pf	100	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞	34
			Diamond M pf	100	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	
		8	Diamond M	400	16¾	16¼	15¼	15¾
103⅜	63¼	1	Dome Mines	200	10½	10	10¾	10⅝
30⅝	12	1.20	Dom Stores	2200	17⅞	17½	17⅞	18½
145⅛	80½	4†	Dupont	5700	87⅞	86	87⅞	86
			—E—					
253⅝	142½	5†	Eastern RM	300	8¼	8¼	8¼	
258¼	142½	5†	Eastman Kodak	3800	153	147½	152	148¼
37¼	11⅝	1.60	Easton Axle	300	14½	13⅞	14½	14
114⅜	33	6	Elec Auto Lt	1900	53½	52¼	53½	51⅞
			Elec Boat	100	3	3	3	3¼
103½	34⅝	1	Elec P&L	24000	46½	43⅝	45⅝	43⅞
242½	168	10	Elec P&L pf	200	103	102⅝	102	
102	84⅜	6	El P&L 6pf	200	89¾	89¼	89¼	89½
			Elec Sto Bat	300	56	56	56	55
			Erie	1000	33	31	31	31¼
			Erie 1 pf	100	41	41	41	41
			Eureka Vac	200	10½	10	10	10¼
			Evans Auto L	100	5	5	5	5
27½	21¼	1½	Ex Buffet	20	22	20½	22	20⅜
			—F—					
39¾	3½		Fairbanks pf	10	6½	6⅝	6½	6⅛
50½	19½	1.60	Fairb Morse	100	23	23	23	
80	13⅝	7	Fash Park pf	200	18½	18½	18½	
90¼	43¾	1½	Fed L&T pf	400	41	41	41	
43	17½	2.40	Fed Wat Svc	800	25¼	24⅝	25¼	25½
89¾	42¼	2.60	Fidelity Ins	400	50½	48¼	50½	
33½	15⅜	1	Firestone	100	17⅞	17¼	17½	17¾
87⅞	53⅝	6	Firestone pf	400	88¾	86½	88	88
61⅜	38⅜	2½	First Nat St	600	45	45	45	44⅝
8½	½		Fisk Rubber	200	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
21	1¼		Fisk Rub 1 pf	300	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	2⅜
104⅜	37½	2	Foster & Wh	1300	48¾	46⅝	48¾	47
50	18¾	4	Fourth Nat In	400	27½	27	27¼	27
57⅜	16½	4	Fox A	26700	30⅜	28½	30⅛	28⅝
55½	24¼	4†	Freeport Tx	2900	31½	30¼	31¼	30½
			—G—					
11¾	2½		Gabriel A	100	3½	3½	3½	3⅜
80	50	5	Gamewell	100	52	51	51½	
	⅞	1	Gardner M	100	1½	1½	1½	
16	7¾		Gen Am Inv	500	8½	8	8¼	8¼
105	74	6	Gen A I pf ww	100	80	80	80	80
111⅞	53½	4†	Gen Am Tk	2300	63¼	61¼	62¾	61½
71⅛	22⅜	3	Gen Asphalt	3400	31⅜	29½	31⅛	28¾
37½	19¾	1	Gen Bronze	100	7	7	7	7
74¾	23¼		Gen Cable A	200	18	18	18	
95⅞	41½	1.60	Gen Elec	19100	44⅜	43¾	44½	43¼
18	11⅝	.60	Gen Elec Sp	400	12	11½	11⅝	11⅝
61¼	44⅜	3	Gen Foods	4800	51	50½	50⅞	50½
19¾	6¼		Gengoleum	300	8¼	8	8	8½
27⅜	7¾	2	Gen Film	300	12⅜	12¼	12¼	12¼
28¼	12½	2	Gen Film pf	500	17⅜	17½	17½	
138¼	78½	5	Gen Gas	5300	87⅞	85¾	87⅛	85½
105½	99½	5	Gen Gas pf	200	103½	103¼	103½	
2	⅛		Gen Textile	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
22½	5½	1.20	Container A	500	7	7	7	7
52½	18¾		Cont Bak A	1500	25¼	24½	25¼	24½
3	⅞		Cont Bak B	100	3	3	3	3
94½	62	8	Cont Bak pf	300	76½	76½	76½	75½
71⅝	43½	2½	Cont Can	800	50¾	50	50¾	49⅝
17⅞	9⅞		Cont Dia Fib	100	14¼	13¾	13¾	13
77⅜	37¼	2.40	Cont Ins	400	46	45	46	46
8¼	3		Cont Motors	100	3	3	3	3
30½	7¾		Cont Oil	400	10½	10¼	10½	10
40⅞	9¾		Cont Shares	1800	10¼	10	10¼	9¾
111⅜	66	3†	Corn Prod	1700	81¼	79¼	81⅛	79
33	7½		Coty	300	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	8¾
35⅜	25½	2†	Cream of Wh	300	29½	28⅞	29½	28⅝
22	3¼		Crosley	100	5½	5¼	5½	5¼
18½	4¾		Crown Z pf	400	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	6¼
93⅝	50⅛	5†	Crucible	200	55⅝	55⅝	55⅝	56½
70	33	6	Cuba Ry pf	20	38	38	38	38
9	2		Cub Am S	400	4	4	4	4
48	38⅛		Cudahy	200	43	42¾	43	43
121⅛	112	7	Curtis P pf	100	114	114	114	114
14⅞	1¾		Curtis Wr	1800	4	3¾	4	3⅞
19¾	3		Curtiss Wr A	500	5¾	5¾	5⅝	5½
90½	35	3½‡	Cutler	2200	35	35	35	36
			—D—					
			Davison	100	14¾	14¾	14¾	14½
181	130½	9	Del & Hud	100	148	148	148	146
80	25½		Deny RG pf	100	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞	34
			Diamond M pf	100	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	
		8	Diamond M	400	16¾	16¼	15¼	15¾
103⅜	63¼	1	Dome Mines	200	10½	10	10¾	10⅝
30⅝	12	1.20	Dom Stores	2200	17⅞	17½	17⅞	18½
145⅛	80½	4†	Dupont	5700	87⅞	86	87⅞	86
			—E—					
253⅝	142½	5†	Eastern RM	300	8¼	8¼	8¼	
258¼	142½	5†	Eastman Kodak	3800	153	147½	152	148¼
37¼	11⅝	1.60	Easton Axle	300	14½	13⅞	14½	14
114⅜	33	6	Elec Auto Lt	1900	53½	52¼	53½	51⅞
			Elec Boat	100	3	3	3	3¼
103½	34⅝	1	Elec P&L	24000	46½	43⅝	45⅝	43⅞
242½	168	10	Elec P&L pf	200	103	102⅝	102	
102	84⅜	6	El P&L 6pf	200	89¾	89¼	89¼	89½
			Elec Sto Bat	300	56	56	56	55
			Erie	1000	33	31	31	31¼
			Erie 1 pf	100	41	41	41	41
			Eureka Vac	200	10½	10	10	10¼
			Evans Auto L	100	5	5	5	5
27½	21¼	1½	Ex Buffet	20	22	20½	22	20⅜
			—F—					
39¾	3½		Fairbanks pf	10	6½	6⅝	6½	6⅛
50½	19½	1.60	Fairb Morse	100	23	23	23	
80	13⅝	7	Fash Park pf	200	18½	18½	18½	
90¼	43¾	1½	Fed L&T pf	400	41	41	41	
43	17½	2.40	Fed Wat Svc	800	25¼	24⅝	25¼	25½
89¾	42¼	2.60	Fidelity Ins	400	50½	48¼	50½	
33½	15⅜	1	Firestone	100	17⅞	17¼	17½	17¾
87⅞	53⅝	6	Firestone pf	400	88¾	86½	88	88
61⅜	38⅜	2½	First Nat St	600	45	45	45	44⅝
8½	½		Fisk Rubber	200	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
21	1¼		Fisk Rub 1 pf	300	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	2⅜
104⅜	37½	2	Foster & Wh	1300	48¾	46⅝	48¾	47
50	18¾	4	Fourth Nat In	400	27½	27	27¼	27
57⅜	16½	4	Fox A	26700	30⅜	28½	30⅛	28⅝
55½	24¼	4†	Freeport Tx	2900	31½	30¼	31¼	30½
			—G—					
11¾	2½		Gabriel A	100	3½	3½	3½	3⅜
80	50	5	Gamewell	100	52	51	51½	
	⅞	1	Gardner M	100	1½	1½	1½	
16	7¾		Gen Am Inv	500	8½	8	8¼	8¼
105	74	6	Gen A I pf ww	100	80	80	80	80
111⅞	53½	4†	Gen Am Tk	2300	63¼	61¼	62¾	61½
71⅛	22⅜	3	Gen Asphalt	3400	31⅜	29½	31⅛	28¾
37½	19¾	1	Gen Bronze	100	7	7	7	7
74¾	23¼		Gen Cable A	200	18	18	18	
95⅞	41½	1.60	Gen Elec	19100	44⅜	43¾	44½	43¼
18	11⅝	.60	Gen Elec Sp	400	12	11½	11⅝	11⅝
61¼	44⅜	3	Gen Foods	4800	51	50½	50⅞	50½
19¾	6¼		Gengoleum	300	8¼	8	8	8½
27⅜	7¾	2	Gen Film	300	12⅜	12¼	12¼	12¼
28¼	12½	2	Gen Film pf	500	17⅜	17½	17½	
138¼	78½	5	Gen Gas	5300	87⅞	85¾	87⅛	85½
105½	99½	5	Gen Gas pf	200	103½	103¼	103½	
2	⅛		Gen Textile	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
22½	5½	1.20	Container A	500	7	7	7	7
52½	18¾		Cont Bak A	1500	25¼	24½	25¼	24½
3	⅞		Cont Bak B	100	3	3	3	3
94½	62	8	Cont Bak pf	300	76½	76½	76½	75½
71⅝	43½	2½	Cont Can	800	50¾	50	50¾	49⅝
17⅞	9⅞		Cont Dia Fib	100	14¼	13¾	13¾	13
77⅜	37¼	2.40	Cont Ins	400	46	45	46	46
8¼	3		Cont Motors	100	3	3	3	3
30½	7¾		Cont Oil	400	10½	10¼	10½	10
40⅞	9¾		Cont Shares	1800	10¼	10	10¼	9¾
111⅜	66	3†	Corn Prod	1700	81¼	79¼	81⅛	79
33	7½		Coty	300	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	8¾
35⅜	25½	2†	Cream of Wh	300	29½	28⅞	29½	28⅝
22	3¼		Crosley	100	5½	5¼	5½	5¼
18½	4¾		Crown Z pf	400	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	6¼
93⅝	50⅛	5†	Crucible	200	55⅝	55⅝	55⅝	56½
70	33	6	Cuba Ry pf	20	38	38	38	38
9	2		Cub Am S	400	4	4	4	4
48	38⅛		Cudahy	200	43	42¾	43	43
121⅛	112	7	Curtis P pf	100	114	114	114	114
14⅞	1¾		Curtis Wr	1800	4	3¾	4	3⅞
19¾	3		Curtiss Wr A	500	5¾	5¾	5⅝	5½
90½	35	3½‡	Cutler	2200	35	35	35	36
			—D—					
43¾	10		Davison	100	14¾	14¾	14¾	14½
181	130½	9	Del & Hud	100	148	148	146	146
80	25½		Deny RG pf	100	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞	34
			Diamond M pf	100	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	
		8	Diamond M	400	16¾	16¼	15¼	15¾
103⅜	63¼	1	Dome Mines	200	10½	10	10¾	10⅝
30⅝	12	1.20	Dom Stores	2200	17⅞	17½	17⅞	18½
145⅛	80½	4†	Dupont	5700	87⅞	86	87⅞	86
			—E—					
253⅝	142½	5†	Eastern RM	300	8¼	8¼	8¼	
258¼	142½	5†	Eastman Kodak	3800	153	147½	152	148¼
37¼	11⅝	1.60	Easton Axle	300	14½	13⅞	14½	14
114⅜	33	6	Elec Auto Lt	1900	53½	52¼	53½	51⅞
			Elec Boat	100	3	3	3	3¼
103½	34⅝	1	Elec P&L	24000	46½	43⅝	45⅝	43⅞
242½	168	10	Elec P&L pf	200	103	102⅝	102	
102	84⅜	6	El P&L 6pf	200	89¾	89¼	89¼	89½
			Elec Sto Bat	300	56	56	56	55
			Erie	1000	33	31	31	31¼
			Erie 1 pf	100	41	41	41	41
			Eureka Vac	200	10½	10	10	10¼
			Evans Auto L	100	5	5	5	5
27½	21¼	1½	Ex Buffet	20	22	20½	22	20⅜
			—F—					
39¾	3½		Fairbanks pf	10	6½	6⅝	6½	6⅛
50½	19½	1.60	Fairb Morse	100	23	23	23	
80	13⅝	7	Fash Park pf	200	18½	18½	18½	
90¼	43¾	1½	Fed L&T pf	400	41	41	41	
43	17½	2.40	Fed Wat Svc	800	25¼	24⅝	25¼	25½
89¾	42¼	2.60	Fidelity Ins	400	50½	48¼	50½	
33½	15⅜	1	Firestone	100	17⅞	17¼	17½	17¾
87⅞	53⅝	6	Firestone pf	400	88¾	86½	88	88
61⅜	38⅜	2½	First Nat St	600	45	45	45	44⅝
8½	½		Fisk Rubber	200	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
21	1¼		Fisk Rub 1 pf	300	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	2⅜
104⅜	37½	2	Foster & Wh	1300	48¾	46⅝	48¾	47
50	18¾	4	Fourth Nat In	400	27½	27	27¼	27
57⅜	16½	4	Fox A	26700	30⅜	28½	30⅛	28⅝
55½	24¼	4†	Freeport Tx	2900	31½	30¼	31¼	30½
			—G—					
11¾	2½		Gabriel A	100	3½	3½	3½	3⅜
80	50	5	Gamewell	100	52	51	51½	
	⅞	1	Gardner M	100	1½	1½	1½	
16	7¾		Gen Am Inv	500	8½	8	8¼	8¼
105	74	6	Gen A I pf ww	100	80	80	80	80
111⅞	53½	4†	Gen Am Tk	2300	63¼	61¼	62¾	61½
71⅛	22⅜	3	Gen Asphalt	3400	31⅜	29½	31⅛	28¾
37½	19¾	1	Gen Bronze	100	7	7	7	7
74¾	23¼		Gen Cable A	200	18	18	18	
95⅞	41½	1.60	Gen Elec	19100	44⅜	43¾	44½	43¼
18	11⅝	.60	Gen Elec Sp	400	12	11½	11⅝	11⅝
61¼	44⅜	3	Gen Foods	4800	51	50½	50⅞	50½
19¾	6¼		Gengoleum	300	8¼	8	8	8½
27⅜	7¾	2	Gen Film	300	12⅜	12¼	12¼	12¼
28¼	12½	2	Gen Film pf	500	17⅜	17½	17½	
138¼	78½	5	Gen Gas	5300	87⅞	85¾	87⅛	85½
105½	99½	5	Gen Gas pf	200	103½	103¼	103½	
2	⅛		Gen Textile	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
22½	5½	1.20	Container A	500	7	7	7	7
52½	18¾		Cont Bak A	1500	25¼	24½	25¼	24½
3	⅞		Cont Bak B	100	3	3	3	3
94½	62	8	Cont Bak pf	300	76½	76½	76½	75½
71⅝	43½	2½	Cont Can	800	50¾	50	50¾	49⅝
17⅞	9⅞		Cont Dia Fib	100	14¼	13¾	13¾	13
77⅜	37¼	2.40	Cont Ins	400	46	45	46	46
8¼	3		Cont Motors	100	3	3	3	3
30½	7¾		Cont Oil	400	10½	10¼	10½	10
40⅞	9¾		Cont Shares	1800	10¼	10	10¼	9¾
111⅜	66	3†	Corn Prod	1700	81¼	79¼	81⅛	79
33	7½		Coty	300	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	8¾
35⅜	25½	2†	Cream of Wh	300	29½	28⅞	29½	28⅝
22	3¼		Crosley	100	5½	5¼	5½	5¼
18½	4¾		Crown Z pf	400	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	6¼
93⅝	50⅛	5†	Crucible	200	55⅝	55⅝	55⅝	56½
70	33	6	Cuba Ry pf	20	38	38	38	38
9	2		Cub Am S	400	4	4	4	4
48	38⅛		Cudahy	200	43	42¾	43	43
121⅛	112	7	Curtis P pf	100	114	114	114	114
14⅞	1¾		Curtis Wr	1800	4	3¾	4	3⅞
19¾	3		Curtiss Wr A	500	5¾	5¾	5⅝	5½
90½	35	3½‡	Cutler	2200	35	35	35	36
			—D—					
43¾	10		Davison	100	14¾	14¾	14¾	14½
181	130½	9	Del & Hud	100	148	148	146	146
80	25½		Deny RG pf	100	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞	34
			Diamond M pf	100	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	
		8	Diamond M	400	16¾	16¼	15¼	15¾
103⅜	63¼	1	Dome Mines	200	10½	10	10¾	10⅝
30⅝	12	1.20	Dom Stores	2200	17⅞	17½	17⅞	18½
145⅛	80½	4†	Dupont	5700	87⅞	86	87⅞	86
			—E—					
253⅝	142½	5†	Eastern RM	300	8¼	8¼	8¼	
258¼	142½	5†	Eastman Kodak	3800	153	147½	152	148¼
37¼	11⅝	1.60	Easton Axle	300	14½	13⅞	14½	14
114⅜	33	6	Elec Auto Lt	1900	53½	52¼	53½	51⅞
			Elec Boat	100	3	3	3	3¼
103½	34⅝	1	Elec P&L	24000	46½	43⅝	45⅝	43⅞
242½	168	10	Elec P&L pf	200	103	102⅝	102	
102	84⅜	6	El P&L 6pf	200	89¾	89¼	89¼	89½
			Elec Sto Bat	300	56	56	56	55
			Erie	1000	33	31	31	31¼
			Erie 1 pf	100	41	41	41	41
			Eureka Vac	200	10½	10	10	10¼
			Evans Auto L	100	5	5	5	5
27½	21¼	1½	Ex Buffet	20	22	20½	22	20⅜
			—F—					
39¾	3½		Fairbanks pf	10	6½	6⅝	6½	6⅛
50½	19½	1.60	Fairb Morse	100	23	23	23	
80	13⅝	7	Fash Park pf	200	18½	18½	18½	
90¼	43¾	1½	Fed L&T pf	400	41	41	41	
43	17½	2.40	Fed Wat Svc	800	25¼	24⅝	25¼	25½
89¾	42¼	2.60	Fidelity Ins	400	50½	48¼	50½	
33½	15⅜	1	Firestone	100	17⅞	17¼	17½	17¾
87⅞	53⅝	6	Firestone pf	400	88¾	86½	88	88
61⅜	38⅜	2½	First Nat St	600	45	45	45	44⅝
8½	½		Fisk Rubber	200	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
21	1¼		Fisk Rub 1 pf	300	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	2⅜
104⅜	37½	2	Foster & Wh	1300	48¾	46⅝	48¾	47
50	18¾	4	Fourth Nat In	400	27½	27	27¼	27
57⅜	16½	4	Fox A	26700	30⅜	28½	30⅛	28⅝
55½	24¼	4†	Freeport Tx	2900	31½	30¼	31¼	30½
			—G—					
11¾	2½		Gabriel A	100	3½	3½	3½	3⅜
80	50	5	Gamewell	100	52	51	51½	
	⅞	1	Gardner M	100	1½	1½	1½	
16	7¾		Gen Am Inv	500	8½	8	8¼	8¼
105	74	6	Gen A I pf ww	100	80	80	80	80
111⅞	53½	4†	Gen Am Tk	2300	63

CANADA SHOWS SIGNS OF EARLY TRADE UPTURN

Decidedly Promising Outlook in First Quarter—Wheat Exportations Gain

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OTTAWA, Jan. 22—Latest reports from the various economic areas of the Dominion indicate that business undoubtedly is entering upon a period of slow but steady recovery.

One of the most promising signs of an early return to normal conditions is the upturn of activity in the metal-working industries. With the railways coming into the market in a large way for rails and rolling stock and equipment and with extensive orders being placed for machinery and equipment for new manufacturing plants, the outlook for these industries during the first quarter of the current year is decidedly promising.

The Canadian National Railways has placed an order with the National Steel Car Corporation for 1000 box cars which, added to a larger order placed a fortnight ago by the Canadian Pacific Railway will keep the company's plants busy for several months.

The National Railways have also placed orders with the Canadian Car and Foundry Company for 1700 50-ton steel frame cars, and with the Eastern Car Company of Trenton, Nova Scotia, for 500 50-ton composite general service cars and 500 70-ton composite drop-end gondolas.

Car Loadings Increase

General improvement in business is also reflected in rail car loadings, which, for the first week in January were up, amounting to 36,336 cars, as compared with 35,087 cars in the preceding week. It is interesting to note that loadings of grain for the week showed an increase of 171 cars over the preceding week, and of 602 cars over the corresponding week of last year.

Retail trade in most staple lines is experiencing the usual post-holiday lull, although decidedly colder weather has given some stimulus to seasonal lines. Sales of heavy garments for men and women increased slightly during the last week, and shoes, rubbers and hosiery continue in good demand. General distribution of groceries is reported to be satisfactory.

The hardware trade is swinging back to its winter volume and activity, following the inventory period, when sales are usually quiet.

Some difficulty is being experienced with collections. In western Canada, where ready cash among the farming population is not very plentiful, wholesale hardware merchants are carrying heavy book debts, and this is having its effect on collections from the retail trade. Conditions are a little better in eastern Canada where there are more industrial wage earners than in the West, but even in some sections of the East collections are spotty.

Wholesale prices generally in December reached the lowest point since 1915. Taking the average price for 1926 as a base of 100, the December price was determined at 77.8, a drop of two points from the November figure of 79.8. Only 30 quotations were higher in December; 122 were lower and 350 remained unchanged.

Wheat Exports Larger

Exports of Canadian wheat during December showed a decided improvement over the corresponding month a year ago, totaling 22,230,397 bushels compared with 15,960,792 bushels. Price declines, however, were reflected in the value of the December exports at $14,241,020 as compared with $20,485,932 for the smaller volume exported a year ago.

There has been a steadier tone to the wheat market since the turn of the year and while advances recorded have not been great, they are at least encouraging. Cash wheat on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange closed above the 55 cent mark last week, five cents above the low recorded in the last week of the old year.

The outlook for construction work in the western field has already assumed importance, including as it does many large structures—in British Columbia, for instance, the building of the Burrard street bridge at Vancouver, the Harbour Commissioners' program for additional elevator construction, addition to piers, etc.; the continuation of the British Columbia Electric power plant expansion, and the building of the new power plant on the Pend d'Oreille River in southern British Columbia.

In Alberta, investigation of power sites on the Athabasca River is made with a view to the Calgary Power Company constructing an electric power plant which will cost about $5,000,000; railway extensions, roads and public works, and a continuation of expenditure in the development of the oil and gas industry which made rapid strides in production last year.

Bank Deposits Gain

The Canadian bank statement for the month of November shows that increases were recorded in notice deposits which totaled $1,438,611,843, which was higher by $7,000,000 than the October figure. Deposits outside of Canada, as compared with the preceding month, increased by $35,000,000; deposits in the central gold reserve were higher by $1,000,000. Demand deposits increased by about $28,000,000.

The new issue of $30,000,000 Province of Ontario 4½ per cent bonds, maturing 1932-1971, brought three tenders from strong international financial groups. The bonds were awarded at a price of 98.6699, representing a cost to the Province of about a 4.60 per cent basis.

This is the first important Canadian financing in 1931, and has aroused wide interest. The successful bidders were the National City Company, Wood Gundy & Co., Ltd., Dominion Securities Corporation, A. E. Ames & Co., Ltd., Dillon Read & Co. and the Guaranty Company of New York.

The annual report of the Montreal Butter & Cheese Exporters' Association states that the upward devision of the Canadian tariff has greatly stimulated butter production in the Dominion. The report stressed that prices of butter and cheese, in common with other commodities, had declined sharply during 1930, but latterly definite signs of improvement have been apparent, and the lowest prices seem to have been passed.

MIDDLE WEST UTILITIES

CHICAGO, Jan. 22—The Middle West Utilities System entered the final month of 1930 with 1,718,037 customers, an increase of 63,315 since the beginning of the year. In that period 32,962 residential electric customers and 7627 commercial and industrial power customers were added, a gain of 13,580, or 18 per cent, in the number of rural customers served.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 3:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Allegheny 5s '44	84	83¼
Allegheny 5s rct	82	82
Allegheny 5s '49	83¼	83¼
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	103	103
Am Ag Chm 7½s '41	104½	104½
Am For Pow 5s	81½	81½
Am I G Chem 5½s ct '49	99¾	99¾
Am Metals 5½s	23	23
Am Sugar Refining 6s '37	103¾	103¾
Am T&T col 5s '46	106½	106
Am T&T 5s '50	107¾	107¾
Am T&T sf 5s '56	107¾	107¾
Am WW&Elec 5s '34	103½	103½
Armour & Co 4½s '39	97½	96¾
Armour & Co 5½s '43	76	76
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95 cts	86¾	86¾
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	99½	99
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	117¾	116¾
Atch T&SF Rky Mt 4s '65	99¾	99
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	103½	103¾
B&O 1st 4s '48	98¾	98¼
B&O 4½s cv	97¾	97¾
B&O rfg 5s '95	104	104
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	113¾	113¾
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	103½	103½
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	104	104
Boston & Me 5s '55	101¾	101¾
Boston & Me 5s '67	102	101¾
Botany Cons Mills 6½s '34	35	35
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 4s '69	100¾	100½
Bklyn Un El 5s '50	103½	103½
Bklyn Un El	86¾	86¾
Bush Term con 5s '55	99½	99½
By Products 5½s C	101½	101½
Cal Pack 5s	98¾	98¾
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	97¾	97¾
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	97½	97½
Can Nat Ry 4½s	100½	100%
Can Nat Ry 5s July	104	104
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct	104	104
Can North sf 7s '40	111	111
Can Pacific deb 4s	88	88
Can Pacific 4½s '46	101¼	101¼
Can Pacific 5s '54	103¾	103¾
Can Pacific 4½s '60	90	89¾
Can Pacific 1st 4s '49	97½	97½
Cen Pacific 5s '60	105	105
Certainteed 5½s rcts '48	33	33
Cespedes Sugar sf 7½s '39	50	50
Ches & O cv 4½s A	101¾	101¾
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	106	106
Chi & Erie 1st 5s '82	45½	45
Chi Gt West 4s '59	67	66¾
Chi M StP&Pac adj 5000	21¾	21½
Chi & Nw 4½s '97	91	91
Chi & Nw gen 5s '87	107	107
Chi & Nw 6½s '36	108½	108¼
Chi Railway 5s	87¾	87¾
Chi R&P rfg 4s '34	99¾	99¾
Chi RI&P 4½s A	95¼	95¼
Chi RI&P 4½s cv	91¾	91
Chi Un Sta 4½s A '63	105	105
Chi Un Sta 5s ct '44	105½	105½
Chi & W Indiana 4s '52	91¾	91¾
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	92¾	92¾
Cin Term 4½s	104½	104½
Clev CC&StL 4s CW&M '91	98	98
Clev CC&StL deb 4½s '31	101	101
Clev Marietta 4½s	100½	100½
Clev Un Term 4½s '77	103¾	103¾
Clev Un Term 5s '73	106	106
Colo Industrial 5s '34	94½	94½
Colo & So rfg 4½s '35	101½	101¾
Colonial Oil 6s	66	66
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 Apr	98¾	98¾
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	98½	98½
Com Ac Baraqua 7½s '37	48	48
Con Inv Trust 5½s '49	95¾	95½
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	24½	24½
Con Gas 5½s '45	106½	106¼
Crown Wil paper 6s '51	96	96
Crown Zel 6s ww	84	84
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42 rcts	43¼	43
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	104	104
Cuyamel Fruit 6s '40	104	103¾
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	97¾	97¼
Den Gas & Elec 5s '51	101¾	101½
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	97	96¾
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	79½	78½
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	102½	102½
Detroit Ed rfg 5s '40	105½	105¼
Detroit Ed rfg 6s '40	105½	105%
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	88½	88½
Erie gen 4s '96	87	86
Erie 5s '67	83½	83¾
Erie gen lien	78	77½
Erie gen 7Ss	8 ¼	8
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	32½	32½
Gannett 6s '43	75	75
Gen Baking 5½s	99	99
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	102½	102½
Gen Steel Cast 5s '49	94½	94½
Gen Theater Eq	79½	69½
Goodrich 6s	69½	69½
Goodrich 1st 5½s '47	101½	101½
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '04	110½	110½
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	99¼	99¼
Great Northern 7s '36 A	110¾	110¾
Hudson & Man adj 5s '57	78	78
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	100½	100½
Humble Oil 5s '37	101½	101½
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	104	104
Ind Limestone 6s '65	49	49
Inland Steel 4½s '78	97½	97
Inter Match Corp 8s rcts '47	92½	92
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	69	69
Inter Rap Tran 5s stp '66	69	69
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	75	75
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	78	78
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	87½	87
Kendall 5½s ww	52	52
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s	95¾	95¾
Kentucky Cen 4s '87	95½	95½
Lackede Gas 5½s '53	103	103
Lake Shore & MS 3½s '97	86¾	86¼
Loew's Inc 6s '41	102¼	102¼
Loew's Inc 6s '41 ex-war	98½	98½
L&N S Mon col 4s '52	89¼	89¼
Lou Cin Lex 4½s	100	100
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	99½	96½
McKeesport R 5½s	84	83
McCrory 5½s '41	94¾	94¾
Meade 6s ww	87¾	87¾
Met Edison rfg 5s '53	105	105
Mil El Ry & Lt rfg 5s '51	101	101
Min StP & SSM 4s '38	88	88
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	91	91
Mo Pac gen 4s '75	72½	72½
Mo Pac 5s F '77	98	98
Mo Pac rfg 5s A '65	98½	98½
Mo Pac 5½s '49	100½	100
Mobile & O 5s '47	86½	86½
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	104½	104½
Montana Power 5s A '62	100½	100½
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	101	100¾
N E T&T 4½s B '61	105¼	105¼
N E T&T 5s '52	109½	109½
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	86½	86%
NYC&HR con 4s '98	97¼	96¾
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	100%	100%
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	103	103
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	108	107¾
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	106½	106½
NYC M C col 3½s '98	85½	85½
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	91½	91
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	102½	102½
NY Chi & StL 6s A '31	101½	101½
NY Dock 5s '38	76	76
NY GELH&P pur m 4s '49	99½	99¼
NY GELH&P 5s '48	109¾	109¾
NY NH&H nc deb 4s '56	85	85
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	116½	116½
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	44	44
NY Tel rfg 6s '41	107½	107
NY Trap Rock 6s '46	96¼	96¼
NY Westchester & B 4½s '46	85½	85½
Nor Am Cement 6½s '40	43	43
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	103	103
Nor Am Ed 5s C	98½	98½
Nor Pac gen 3s 2047	68½	68½
Nor Pac pr lin 4s '97	96	96
Nor Pac 6s B 2047	112¾	112¾
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	102¾	102¾
Ohio Pub Ser 7s B '47	112	112
Old Ben Coal 6s '41	49¾	49¾
Ore Ry & Nav con 4s '46	97	97
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '40	82½	80
Para Public 5½s	88	87¾
Park-Lex Leasehold 6½s '53	60¾	60¾
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	96	96
Pathe Ex inc 7s '37	60	55
Penn O & D RR 4½s A '77	101	101
Penn RR 4½s D	98½	98½
Penn RR 4½s '63	101¾	101¼
Penn RR gen 4½s '65	103¾	103¾
Penn RR 5s '64	104¾	104¾
Penn RR gen 5s '68	110¾	110%
Penn RR gold 6½s '36	110	109½
Pere Marquette 5s '56	104½	104%
Pere Marquette 4½s	101¼	101¼
Phil Co 5s '67	100¾	100
Phil Elec Co 4½s '67	103¾	103¾
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	79½	79
Pitts & W Va 4½s C	94½	94½
Pitts CC&StL 5s A '70	110¼	110¼
Pitts CC&StL 5s B '75	110	110
Pitts CC&StL 4½s '77	101¾	101¾
Port Ry Lt & P 7½s '46	107	107
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	72½	72
Pub Svc E&G 5s '65	105	105
Pure Oil 5½s '37	92½	91½
Pure Oil 5½s '40	91¾	91
Purity Baking 5s '48	94	94
Read rfg 4½s '97	102½	102½
Read Cen RR NJ col 4s '51	97½	97½
Remington Arms sf 8s '37	94¾	91
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	89	89
Richfield Oil 6s	56	54¼
Revere Cop & B 6s	100	100
Rep I&S sf 5s '40	99½	99½
StL IM&S 4s R&G div '33	89¾	89¾
StL & SF 4s A '50	89¼	89
StL & SF 4½s '78	83½	82¾
StL & SF 5s B '50	100¾	100¾
StL SW 1st 4s '89	86	86
StL SW 1st 5s '32	94	94
StP & KCSL 4½s '41	97¾	97¾
StP M&M con 6s '33	103½	103½
San Ant & Ar P 1st 4s '43	96%	95½
Seabd AL con 6s '45	17¾	17½
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s A '35	9½	9½
Sharon Steel Hoop 5½s '48	88¼	88¼
Shell Union 5s '47	94¼	94½
Shell Union 5s ct ww	87	86%
Shubert Theater 6s '42	20	19½
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	100	99¾
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	103¼	103½
Sinclair Pipe L 5s '42	100½	100½
So Pacific col 4s '49	96	96
So Pacific 4½s '68	99	99
So Pacific 4½s '69 ww	99¾	99
So Pacific col 5s '44	103¼	103¼
So Pacific of Calif 5s '37	102	102
Co Pacific SF Ter 4s '50	97	96%
So Pacific Oregon A 4½s '77	101%	101%
So Ry gen 4s '56	88	87¾
So Ry 5½ 45	91½	91½
So West Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	106¼	106¼
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	104¾	104¾
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	100½	99%
Stevens Hotel 5s '45	83½	83½
Tenn Copper 6s B '46	98¼	98¼
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	108¼	108¼
Tenn Cen 6s '47	92	92
Ter RR Asso StL rfg 4s '53	93	93
Ter RR Asso StL rfg 5s '46	105	105
Texarkana 1st 5½s '50	106½	106
Texas Corp 5s '44	99¾	99½
Tex & Pac 5s C '79	99	98½
Tex & Pac 5s B '77	99	98½
Tex & Pac 5s D ww	99½	99½
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	58	48¾
Tol St L & W 4s '50	61½	61½
Trumbull Steel 6s '40	97½	97½
Union El L & P 5½s '54	103¾	103¾
Union Oil Cal 5s C '38	99¾	99¾
Union Oil Cal 5s '42 ww	98	98
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	99¾	99¾
Union Pacific 4s '08	98	98
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	97¾	97¾
Union Pacific 4½s '67	102¾	102
Union Pacific C B 4s	82	82
Uni Biscuit 5s '42	103½	103½
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	101¼	101¼
Util Pow & Lt 5s ww	73¾	73
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	70½	70½
Va Ry 5s '62	103¼	103¼
Va Ry & Power 5s '34	107½	107½
Wabash 5s B '76	90½	90¼
Wabash 5s A '39	102	102
Wabash 5½s '75	102	102
Wabash 5s D	93	93
Walworth 5s '45	75½	75½
Warner Sugar 1st 7s '41	103½	103½
Warner Bros Pict 6s	70%	70
Western Electric 5s '44	108	108
Western Maryland 4s '52	83	83¾
Western Maryland 5½s '77	93½	93¾
Western Pac 5s A '56	95¼	95
Western Un R E 4½s '50	91¾	91
Western Un 5s '51	103¾	103¾
Western Un 5s '60	103½	103¼
White Eagle Oil 5½s '37 ww	103	103¾
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	100¾	100%
Wis Cen 4s S&D div '36	63¾	63
Youngstown Sheet 5s	103¼	103

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last Jan31	Last Jan30
3½s '47	103.4	103.4	103.4	103.4	103.4
1st 4½s '47	103.10	103.10	103.10	103.10	103.8
4th 4½s '38	104.3	104.3	104.	104.	104.
US 3½s '43	103.28	103.28	103.28	103.28	103.27

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 103.8 as 103 8-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Abitibi P&P 5s '53	72¾	72
Akershus 4s '52	94¾	94¾
Antioquia 7s B '45	82	82
Antwerp 3s '58	100½	100
Argentine Gov 4s June '59	90¾	90½
Argentine Gov 4s Oct '60	90½	90
Argentine Gov 4s Sept '60	90¾	90
Argentine Gov 4s Oct '60	90½	90½
Argentine Gov 4s Feb '61	90¼	90½
Argentine Gov 4s May '61	90½	90½
Argentine Gov 4s '57 A	90½	90½
Argentine Gov 4s '58 B	90½	90½
Australia 4½s '57	84¼	83½
Australia 5s '55	71	70
Australia 5s '57	70	70
Austria 7s ctfs	93¾	93½
Austria (Govt 7s '43	106	106
Austria (Lower) 7½s '50	99	99
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	95	95
Belgium (King) 6s '55	103½	103½
Belgium (King) 6½s '40	108½	108¼
Belgium (King) 7s '55	111¼	111¼
Belgium (King) 7s '56	108¼	108¼
Berlin 6s '58	70½	70½
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	72¼	71¾
Berlin Elec 6½s '59	70½	70½
Berlin Elec (City) 6½s '51	73¾	73¾
Berlin Elec 6s	67¼	67¼
Bolivia 7s '69	34¼	33½
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	36½	34½
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	53	51
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	104¼	104¼
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '53	68¼	68¼
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	67¾	65¾
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	66¾	65¾
Brazil (US) 8s '41	89	88¾
Brisbane 5s '58	55	55
Budapest (City) 6s '62	69	68½
Buenos Aires 6s '61	66	65¾
Canada (Dom) 5s '31	100½	100¼
Canada (Dom) 5s '46	105¾	105½
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	77	75½
Chile (Bank) 6½s '57	81¼	81¼
Chile (Bank) 6s '62	75	74¾
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	80	79½
Chile (Rep) 6s '62	79¼	78½
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	93¾	93¾
Chile (Rep) '63	79	78
Colombia Mtg Bk 6½s '47	61	60
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '47	83¾	83¾
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Extn	65	64½
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	64½	64½
Colombia Agr Bk 6s '48	55	55
Copenhagen (City) 5s '52	86¾	86¾
Cordoba (City) 7s '57	97½	97½
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	73½	73½
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	94¾	90¾
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '58	55	54½
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	84¾	84¾
Denmark (King) 6s '42	105½	105½
Dominic (Rep) sf 5½s 42	71	71
Dominic (Rep) 5½s 1st '40	97¼	96¾
Dominic (Rep) 5½s 2nd '40	88½	88½
Duke Poyer 6s '66	103¾	103¾
Dutch El sf 6s '62	101¾	101¾
Estonia Bank 7s '67	85½	85½
Finland 5½s	81	81
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56	90	90
Framerican Dev 7½s '42	105½	105½
Frankford 6½s	73½	73½
French (Rep) 7½ '49	130¾	130½
French (Rep) 7½s '41	126	125¾
Geisenkirchen Min 6s '34	90½	90
German 7s '49	101¾	101¼
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	83	83
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	75	74¾
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	74½	74½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	80¼	80
Germ Con Agr 6½s '58 rcts	72¾	72¾
Germ Gen Elec 6s '48	84	84
Germ Gen Elec 7s '45	97	95½
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65	75¾	75¼
Good Hope L&SW 7s '45	99	99
Graz 8s '54	99	99
Greek 6s '68	86¾	86
Helsingfors 6½s	82½	82½
Haiti (Rep) 6s '52	95½	95½
Hungary Ld Mtg 7½s '61 A	83½	83½
Ilseder Steel 6s '48	74½	74¼
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	89	89
Italy (King) 7s '51	97	96¾
Jap (Con Fwr) 6½s '50	89¾	89½
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	104½	104
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s	93¼	93
Karstadt 6s '43	62	61¾
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59	89	88
Leipzig (City) 7s '47	82	82
Mex 4s small A '10	10	10
Ming Mill Mch 7s '56 xw	66	66
Milan (City) 6½s '52	85¼	85
Montecatin 7s '37 xw	95	95
New South Wales 5s '57	64½	64
New South Wales 5s '58	64	63½
North German Lloyd 6s '47	84½	84½
Nor (Mun) Bk '70	100½	100½
Norway Bank 5s '67	100%	100%
Norway (King) 5s '63	101½	101
Norway (King) 5½s '65	103¼	103¼
Norway (King) 6s '43	105%	105%
Norway (King) 6s '52	102	102
Norwegian El 5½s '57	99	99
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	91½	91½
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	97¼	97¼
Oslo (City) 5½s '46	100¼	100¼
Oslo G&E 5s '63	96½	96½
Paris-Lyons-Med 6s '58	105	105
Pernambuco (State) 7s '47	64	61
Peru 6s '60	39½	39½
Peru 6s '61	39¾	39
Peru 7s '59	60	59½
Poland 6s '40	66	66
Poland 7s '47	78½	77½
Poland 8s '50	83½	83½
Prussia 6s	69	69
Porto Ale (City) 8s '61	73½	73½
Queensland (State) 7s '41	96¼	96¼
Rhine Westphalia 6s '52	79¼	79¼
Rhine Westphalia 6s '53 ww	78½	78
Rhine Westphalia 6s '53 xw	78	78
Rhine Westphalia 7s '50	97½	97
Rhine Westphalia 6½s '55 ww	78¾	78
Rhinelbe 7s '46	85	85
Rio de Janeiro (City) 6½s '53	51½	51
Rio de Janeiro (City) 8s '46	75¾	75½
Rio G do Sul (State) 6s '68	47¾	47¾
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '66	60	60
Royal Dutch 4s ww	91	91
Sao Paulo 7s '56	75	74½
San Paulo (City) 6½s '57	58	58
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '68	50¾	50¾
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '50	78	78
Sao Paulo (State) 7s '40	79	79
Saxon Pub Wks 6½s '51	77½	77½
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	82	82
Saxon State 7s '45	82½	82½
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62	79½	79½
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	92	91½
Shinyetsu El Pw 6½s '52	88%	87½
Siemens 6½s '51	90	90
Siemens 7s '35	96½	96½
Silesia (Prov) 7s '58	61	60
Solissons (City) 6s '36	104¾	104¾
Styria (Prov) 7s '46	92¼	92¼
Sweden (King) 5½s '54	106	105¾
Swiss Gov 5½s '46	106½	106%
Toho El Pow 6s '52	98%	98%
Tokyo (City) 5s '52	79%	79
Tokyo (City) 5½s '61	91½	91½
Tokyo El El 6s '53	88	88
Tyrol 7s '52	88	88
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	105¾	105¾
Uni Stl W 6½s A '51	73½	73¼
Uni Stl W 6½s C '51	73	73
Uni Stl W 6½s A '47	70½	70½
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '60	84	83½
Uruguay (Rep) '64	83	82
Vienna 6s '52	85%	85%
Warsaw 7s '58	61	61
Westphalia El 6s A '53	69	69
Yokohama (City) 6s '61	97	97

PARAFFINE COS. PROFIT

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 22—Paraffine Companies, Inc., reports for the six months ended Dec. 31, a net profit of $1,005,632, after depreciation, federal taxes and other charges, equal to $2.07 a share, on the 485,027 shares, compared with $1,486,472, or $3.12 a share, on 475,614 shares, in the like period of 1929. For the calendar year 1930 the net profit was approximately $2,078,100, equal to $4.28 a share, on 485,027 shares. The company's fiscal year ends June 30.

LONDON WOOL SALES

LONDON, Jan. 22 (AP)—The offerings at the wool sales today amounted to 9813 bales, of which 6500 were sold. Bidding was slow, and there were large withdrawals among merinos owing to the high limits. Medium and faulty aboureds were irregular and in buyers' favor. Greasy crossbreds sold fairly well to home and German dealers at low rates.

SALESMEN'S BODY SEES FRANTIC SCRAMBLE FOR DELIVERIES IN 1931

NEW YORK, Jan. 22 (AP)—The National Council of Traveling Salesmen's Associations made public today its reply to a questionnaire on conditions sent out by the National Business Survey Conference and predicted the last half of 1931, would "wind up in a frantic scramble for deliveries."

Directors of the United States Chamber of Commerce are to meet in Washington tomorrow to consider the answers in the survey. The reply of the salesmen's associations was signed by Seymour N. Sears, chairman of the board of the national council, and addressed to Julius H. Barnes, chairman of the Business Survey.

The questions were:

"Are there evidences of increasing activity in the lines of business represented by your association, and is there any indication as to the prospects for the future?

"What are the important factors that are most likely to influence business recovering?

"Would a special session of Congress be an important factor?"

"The first half of 1931 is very likely to be slow," Sears wrote, "but I believe it will gather momentum steadily as the year wears on."

He opposed a special session of Congress, and said "there does not appear to be any imperative national crisis to justify such a special session."

FINANCING IN 1930 DECLINES SHARPLY FROM TOTAL OF 1929

NEW YORK, Jan. 22—New corporation financing here by foreign, Canadian and domestic corporations in 1930 amounted to $5,920,498,000, compared with a high of $11,007,170,000 in 1929, and with a previous high of $8,473,880,000 in 1928. The total was $7,830,641,000 in 1927. Of the 1930 total, $5,058,569,000 was new money, mostly for industrial expansion, improvement, new acquisitions and other capital purposes.

The 1930 balance of $861,929,000, or 14.5 per cent of the total, was used for refunding, compared with $1,314,994,000 in 1929, $1,821,770,000 in 1928 and the high of $2,094,150,000 in 1927. In 1930 seekers of new money shifted from stock to bonds, which may partly account for the slight increase in percentage of refunding. In 1929, it was 11.9 per cent of total financing; in 1928 21.5 per cent; in 1927 26.7 per cent; in 1928 19.25 per cent; in 1925 13.4 per cent, and in 1924 it was 16.1 per cent.

Corporate financing, foreign government loans, land banks and municipal offerings aggregated $8,132,018,000 in 1930, $12,716,912,000 in 1929, $10,733,785,000 in 1928, $10,529,894,000 in 1927, $7,939,208,000 in 1926, $7,755,942,000 in 1924 and $6,618,018,000 in 1924.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

	Boston	New York
Call loans—renewal rate	3%	1½%
Commercial paper	2½@4

THE YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

The Snow Man Parade

By FRANCES M. WARN

OFF in the little cabin near the mine where Nickey and his big brother, Hendri, lived alone, the light burned late.

"I'm making him, Hen, and I'm making him real," Nickey explained.

"I believe you are, kid," Hendri smiled indulgently.

"Look at the book again, Hen, and take the lantern outdoors and see."

"All right."

Nickey lay very still in his bed. A blast of clear crisp air shot through the cabin as Hendri went out. It was warm and cosy in the bed and the stove kept a cheery red glow that Nickey liked to watch through the slits in the draft. It was a snug little home that the two boys had together.

After a few moments the door swung open again and Hendri stood warming his hands over the stove.

"It's great, Nickey, just great!"

"Look at the picture again," Nickey demanded. "Isn't it just like him?"

"Splendid. He's real!"

"Listen, Hendri, if I should win the prize I wouldn't be 'the boob' any more, would I?"

Hendri flinched. His eyes flashed and his fists were hard knots.

"Who called you the—that?"

Nickey's Trouble

"I'm kind-a clumsy with the other fellows," admitted Nickey. "I'm sort-a queer." Big tears stood in his eyes, tears of disappointment, not anger.

"You haven't had a chance in this new country," Hendri comforted him, his own resentment fading. "Just think, you haven't been here quite two years!"

"He's a good snow man outdoors there, isn't he, Hen?"

"He is great—just great!" Hendri smoothed the mop of unruly light hair that stood straight out from the pillow.

"It's a nice cold night and he will last until tomorrow," came sleepily, "and I can make him—some more," and Nickey had gone off to sleep.

All the next day at school Nickey kept on the outer rim of the crowd of boys. He liked to watch them. They had such good times together—Glenn and Bill and Slim and the others. Now they were talking excitedly about the Snow Man Parade.

"Who's going to win?" Slim was asking.

"Who knows?" Glenn answered. "They're all secrets."

"We've got a big chance in our crowd—five of us—and who needs that toboggan more than we do?"

"Won't it be a dandy to haul supplies across to Camp Whistle Tree!" Glenn beamed.

"Bill, over there, is the banker's son and his uncle is one of the judges," someone volunteered.

"It's statues that count," Glenn reminded them pointedly.

"Bill won the prize in sand modeling, you must remember," said Dick. "And he has had lessons. Here he comes!"

"Howdy everybody. What's the big news?" Bill settled comfortably into the group.

"We're talking about the Snow Man Parade. Are you going to win that toboggan?"

"Who knows?" chuckled Bill.

"Make it a knockout," warned Glenn. "We're counting on you."

"I'll tell you, fellows, I've got some statue—Indian with real feathers on his head—but mum's the word."

"Sure," agreed everybody.

"Oh, hello over there—Boob—have you made a snow statue?" It was Bill's voice and it wasn't really meant to be unkind, but somehow it turned Nickey around and sent him into the school.

Three days later the Lakeville band was playing "The Stars and Stripes Forever" in front of the First National Bank. Entrants for the Snow Man Parade were lining up. The snowy street was marked with flags and cleared of traffic. It was the big day of the winter for the boys of Lakeville. Three judges sat on a little raised stand on the sidewalk.

A small masked figure came down the street, carefully pulling a statue on his sled. He made his way to the starter and had a number pinned on his back—number five. The boys stood around watching and guessing.

"Who goes there?" asked one. No answer.

"Say! Some statue!" Number Five recognized Glenn's voice.

"But have you seen Bill's, have you, fellows?" someone asked.

"And did you see Old Father Time?" Slim wanted to know.

"They're not real like this one," declared Glenn, firmly.

Number Five felt a happy warmth spread through his being. Glenn liked his statue. Glen knew it was good. Glenn was the leader of the fellows.

The statues kept coming in for their place numbers, until the street was merry with boys and snow men, flags and laughing voices. Nearly all were in readiness when the Indian came down the street, his great feathers flying, his masked owner giving out rousing war whoops that sent the crowd into clapping and shouting. Number Five watched intently. It was Bill's, of course, and it was good. What a welcome it was getting!

The Rally Call

A bugle gave the rally call. The band burst forth with fresh vigor as the twenty-five boys formed in line for the Snow Man Parade. On 25 different sleds, each drawn by its masked owner, rode the statues. Some were very good, some were poor. There were funny ones, even Black Dinah with her big checked apron and red bandanna headdress. Old Father Time came along with his specs and long beard. Amos 'n' Andy had a place. There were ponies and bears and rabbits and dogs.

One by one they passed the judges' stand in orderly file, mid whoops and cheers from the side lines, and formed in a circle. Almost like magic a hush settled over the noisy street and the band listened. The judges carefully weighed their decision and then one of them picked up a big megaphone.

"First prize—goes to—Number—Five!"

And then strange things began to happen. The band was playing a lively tune and Nickey found himself being lifted up in front of the judges' stand. There was a speech being made.

"George Washington wins," the judge was saying. "This is a fine piece of work—it shows skill and understanding. It is a credit to—who is this boy? Lift the statue up on the stand so that all may see."

Nickey was feeling very strange in the center of the cheering, clapping crowd. Suddenly he spied Glenn trying to get to him. Glenn was coming just as fast as he could work his way through. Presently he threw his arm around Nickey but no one could hear what he was saying.

That night in the little cabin at the mine the light burned late. There was a cheery fire in the stove and a wonderful joy filled the cabin. The shiny new toboggan stood against the wall.

"I'm not 'the boob' any more," Nickey confided. "Glenn says I'm a great fellow." He chuckled contentedly. "And Bill says I beat him square all right—mine was real."

Hendri listened eagerly, intently.

"Nickey," he said with happy earnestness, "you won your way out."

Plant for George Washington

Plant trees to celebrate Washington's birthday. What a wonderful tribute that will be, so much more beautiful and worth-while than "just another marble monument."

While Mr. Coolidge was President he created the Bicentennial Commission to arrange a fitting celebration for the two hundredth birthday anniversary of George Washington which will be celebrated Feb. 22, 1932.

This commission, coöperating with the American Tree Association, has decided that the best way to do honor to the President who is "first in the hearts of his countrymen" will be to plant trees to be dedicated on that date. Ten million trees—single trees, groups of trees, rows of trees, community groves, even forests of trees—strong, healthy trees to be firmly rooted by that date.

So the cry has gone forth—"Plant for George Washington." Plant trees to commemorate the birthday of the first President.

The entire nation is preparing to participate in this memorial. Garden clubs, women's clubs, men's clubs, such as the Kiwanis and the Lions, Daughters, Sons and Children of the American Revolution, the American Legion, as well as 25,000,000 school children. What a privilege for this vast army of children—the future citizens of the country!

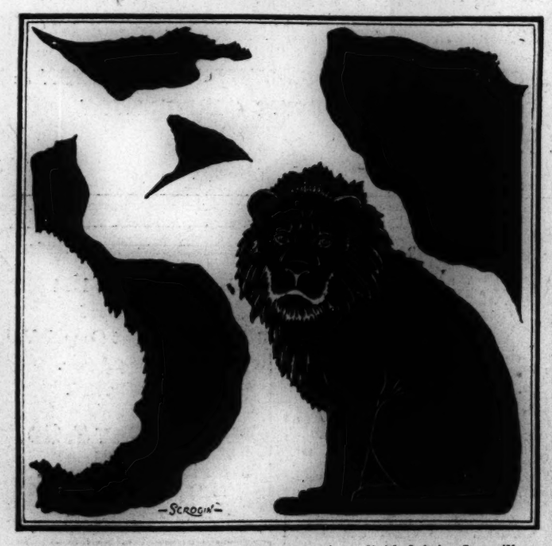
Have You Read?

"The Queens of Kungahalla." by Selma Lagerlöf. Stockholm: Albert Bonnier. Kr. 2 and Kr. 3. London: T. Werner Laurie. 5s. net. New York: ("From a Swedish Homestead") $2 and $2.50. Amsterdam: H. J. W. Becht. F. 2.50. München: Albert Langen. (Collected Works. Vol. 7.) (Vols. 6 to 10. Mk. 42.50.)

All who love Beowulf and the Iliad, the Nibelungenlied and the Odyssey, will welcome this grand cycle of stories by the famous Swedish authoress. Kungahalla was the ancient capital of Norway, founded by a young Roman nobleman who was torn from his galley by a wood-maiden riding on a great elk. After the reign of the forest queen came that of the heathen Sigrid Storrada, to be followed by the false Astrid. Then came Margarete Fredkulla, who sacrificed her own affections in order that she might bring peace to the people of Sweden. But the last Queen never came at all, for the King, who was always seeking beauty and happiness for himself, failed to realize that these treasures were waiting for him in her selfless love.

There is all the swift beauty of the old sagas in these stories, intertwined with a tenderness which give the old Norse stories a universal appeal.

Lion Jig-Saw Puzzle



Here we have a well-known lion country, divided into five silhouettes, of which the lion is one of the parts. We know it is a male lion, because the females have no thick mane on the neck and shoulders.

The lion, which belong to the Felidæ, or cat family, is called the "King of Beasts," and few animals would care to dispute the title. The roar of lions at night is said to be the most awe-inspiring sound in the world.

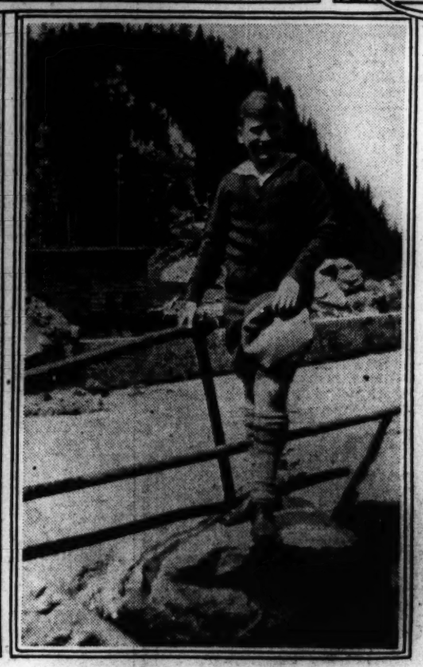
When full grown, the male lion measures about four feet in height at the shoulders, and about 11 feet in length. The lioness is smaller, the difference appearing much greater because she is without the thick bushy mane. The lion's color is a tawny yellow, with lighter under parts, and darker above.

The shaggy mane, which adds to the grandeur of the male, is completely developed when he has passed his third year. The ears are blackish. The claws are capable of being drawn in, or thrust out for grasping, though the lion does not climb trees as do most other cats. Another distinguishing peculiarity is a tuft of black hair on the tip of the tail.

Lions usually hunt at night with several companions. Their eyes become larger after dark, enabling them easily to detect other objects, while remaining unseen themselves. Because of their tawny protective coloring, which blends so well into the surroundings, lions cannot easily be distinguished, even in the daytime.

Unlike elephants, lions rarely accept captivity with good grace. Apparently unable to reason that attempts to escape confinement are useless, they seem to long constantly for the freedom of their native crags and jungles.

Can you cut out carefully the above five silhouettes, and put the lion back where he belongs—a part of his native country?



Upper Right—Yehudi, the Master, With His Violin. Upper Left—Yehudi Having a Chat With His Sisters Hephzibah and Yaltah. Lower Right—Hiking in the Alps Among the Glaciers. Lower Left—Yehudi Swimming in One of His Favorite Spots.

Yehudi Menuhin — Boy and Master Violinist

YEHUDI MENUHIN is one of the greatest masters of the violin in the world today, but for all that he is a real boy—a boy who likes to swim, hike, play handball and tennis and who enjoys the things other 14-year-old boys like. (Yehudi is 14 years old today, Jan. 22.)

You would easily recognize this if you had had the pleasure of meeting Yehudi, as I did, in his hotel rooms, the day before he played for the first time to a Boston audience. It was simply meeting a typical, quiet, cultured American boy—but one who has been inspired to play the violin so beautifully and skillfully that it has even been claimed that no other living violinist excels him.

There was a sparkle of true boyishness and ingenuousness in his deep blue eyes, when I shook his small right hand which so effectively draws the bow across the strings of his violin. His thick blonde hair was a bit tousled, perhaps because of the difficult sonata which he had just been practicing.

Yehudi laughed a shy boyish laugh when I asked him if he liked to swim or hike.

"It's peachy fun to hike and I love the water," he said in a clear voice, not yet changed.

"Do you dive?" I asked.

Again he laughed. "Well," he said, "not yet but I'm learning and hope to be able to soon. You see, I dive when I am in the water but I haven't jumped from any high places yet."

Books and Hobbies

I had brought a surprise for Yehudi and started to open a large envelope.

"Oh, what is it?" he asked with enthusiastic boy interest.

And then I handed him an original drawing of "Snubs, Our Dog," and also an original sketch of "The Adventures of Waddles." Yehudi enjoyed these, and as I had also brought a "cut" of the Waddles drawing, he was eager to know all about how it was made.

The subject changed and we discussed books, Yehudi showing me some of his favorites. They were books of political science, history, and economics. The boy reads and speaks both French and German fluently, besides having an exceptionally fine command of the English language. He is especially interested in such works as "Don Quixote," Molière's Comedies in French, Daudet's "Lettres de Mon Moulin," Beebe's "Beneath Tropic Seas" and other educational books. He also enjoys Shakespeare and has read nearly all of his plays.

"It's the funniest thing," Yehudi smiled, "when Dad and I try to read a book together. It takes us the longest while to read it through. Yes, you see we read a paragraph and then talk it all over, and I ask him questions, and then we can form our own opinions on what we read."

From books, the subject jumped to hobbies. I found that Yehudi has many hobbies. He likes to experiment with toy airplanes, engines and boats and as his father said, "I guess he takes apart everything he gets hold of to find out how it works—everything except his violins."

Yehudi loves the out of doors and every day between 1 and 4 p. m., in whatever part of the world he may be, he indulges in some form of play or walks with his Dad and his dog. He always makes it a rule to hike at least three miles a day.

His practicing is always done in the morning. Don't think that Yehudi doesn't have to practice and that he didn't have to practice to play as he does today. Yes, indeed. There are hours and hours of hard plugging away at runs and time and tone and double stops. Yehudi practices until every note is perfect.

At Basel, Switz., Yehudi spends the greater part of the year. There, in the quietness of the beautiful Swiss mountains, he studies his violin and is tutored in general studies. He loves algebra, geometry and history and enjoys working out problems which require hours of hard study.

There, also, is where he enjoys his favorite sport of hiking. With his father, a guide and friends, Yehudi ascends the steep mountains which circle their picturesque chalet at Basel, sometimes staying two or three days at a camp which they set up. With a large pack strapped to his back and dressed like a seasoned hiker—high spiked boots, leather jacket, cap and all—Yehudi climbs, runs, jumps, jokes and does everything any other normal healthy, intelligent boy would do. Often Yehudi will take a piece of music with him on his hikes. As he walks he will hum the air and then perhaps he will sit on a rock high above the clouds and ponder over the things of the day—and his music.

Yehudi's parents are exceedingly careful in guiding and directing their boy. Perhaps the story of how they are doing it can be told best in the words of his father, who said: "When it dawned upon us what a noble trust had been placed in our hands, we shunned any exploitation of the boy's great gifts, preferring to continue in our sometimes straitened circumstances. We were content that, notwithstanding our very limited means, we could give the boy a home with culture and normal development."

His Four Violins

Young Menuhin was born in New York and shortly afterward moved to San Francisco. There, when he was 9 months old, he attended symphony concerts with his mother and father. He seemed to be extremely fond of the violins in the orchestra and often pointed to them from his mother's lap. At the age of 3, his father gave him a toy instrument similar to a violin, which was quickly dashed to the floor and broken, with the remark from the baby, Yehudi, that "it didn't sound right." When his talent was realized, a small-size violin was purchased and he began instruction under a famous teacher in California.

Yehudi loves all his violins; and he has four of them, all very valuable. Perhaps his favorite violin is the Stradivarius, "Prince Khevenhüller," which was made for a prince by that name in 1733. Here is the story of how Yehudi became the owner of this valuable "fiddle."

Following his début in New York a few years ago, Yehudi was approached by two wealthy people in the city who saw at once the great genius of the boy. They told him that he could have any violin in the world he wanted as a token of their interest in him. This offer brought more than 20 of the finest and most valuable violins in the world into New York, where Yehudi was privileged to play on them all and choose the one he liked best. Yehudi picked the famous Prince Khevenhüller, which was previously owned by Popoff of the Moscow Conservatory of Music. Besides this, he has two Gran Ceno violins and another.

Yehudi has played in nearly every large city in the world. In each of these cities he has a special boy friend with whom he corresponds. His father believes in making boy friends wherever he goes so that Yehudi may have a companion to play with during his stays in cities where he gives concerts and also friends to whom he can write and tell about his experiences.

Other spare time that Yehudi has is spent in attending concerts or plays. He is very fond of symphonies and drama, and thrills to all the great classical music and to Shakespeare.

And what is in the future for Yehudi? Perhaps, again, it can best be told in the words of his father.

"Our plans for the future will remain fundamentally the same. Yehudi must go on studying; he must remain the scholar, primarily a student of life, and only gradually will he come to the point of the professional artist. He must have his birthright—happy childhood and normal development." C. G. M.

Mail Bag

Tartu, Estonia

Dear Editor:

I am very interested in America and I hope that you will help me to gain some correspondents among American girls. I have finished the grammar school and am now learning in the school of arts. The theme of correspondence can be sports, art, dancing, literature, music—also the cinema and theater. Irma J.

Green Bay, Wisconsin

Dear Editor:

The Monitor has been a welcome guest in our home for several years. I enjoy it very much, especially the Mail Bag. It is so interesting to read letters that come from other states and other countries.

We live only about 35 miles from Oconto, where the First Christian Science Church in the world was built, in the year 1886. I have attended Sunday services there. I attend Sunday school at First Church of Christ, Scientist, of our city.

Green Bay is considered rather a historical city of the middle West. It was founded in 1634, by a French explorer, named Jean Nicolet. A river runs through the center of our city and it is large enough to allow steamers to come into the harbor. Green Bay is an important distributing as well as manufacturing center.

I take a great deal of interest in all kinds of sports and am fond of music. The football team of our city, the Green Bay Packers, has won the national professional championship for the last two years; therefore football is a popular sport with the boys here.

I shall be very glad to receive letters from girls about my age (14) from any country and will promise to answer any letters I receive.

Almira W.

Greenville, Florida

Dear Editor:

For some time I have wanted to write you and tell you how much I enjoy reading the Monitor. We have had it in our home only a short while, and already I have found it a friend. It keeps me posted on everything and I find it helps out in giving reports in school work. I especially like the Daily Features, Sports, News, and Educational Page.

I should like to receive letters from the readers of the Monitor in all parts of the world, and should especially like to hear from those going to Principia, as I am planning on entering the Freshman class of the college next year.

I am 17 years old and am interested in music, sports, and travel. Hoping to receive many letters, I send best wishes to all the Mail Baggers.

Burton L.

Stevensville, Pennsylvania

Dear Editor:

Every day I am finding the Monitor more helpful. I do not know what I should do without it. Lately we have been studying the construction of the newspaper, in English class. When I told my English teacher what paper I always used, she said that is was a very good newspaper—one of the best in the world. Of course I knew that already, but it sounded good to hear her say it, just the same. Our class had to write the last issue of our school newspaper, the Camptown Bugle, to complete our work on the newspaper.

Also I find the Monitor indispensable in European history. Every Monday we have current events. Each student gives an oral report on some news article of interest, usually about the Government.

There has been an oil boom just lately in certain sections of our State. Practically everyone around here has leased their land to the oil and gas companies. Geologists have been here investigating and they say there is oil.

I would be very glad to hear from girls of about my own age from all parts of the world. I am 15 and a sophomore in high school. I am much interested in music and I play the violin.

Best wishes to all Mail Baggers, and here's hoping I get a lot of letters. There can't be too many. I'll answer every one. That's a promise!

Belle C.

[You will be particularly interested to read about Yehudi, Belle.—Ed.]

Newport News, Virginia

Dear Editor:

This is the second time I have written to the Mail Bag. The first letter brought me seven of the best of "Pen Pals." It seems that I have known them for years instead of only a few months. I can't begin to tell you how grateful I am to the Mail Bag for showing me how to make so many good friends.

The Monitor has been a great help in my school work, in making history and English notebooks. I have made several notebooks of Monitor clippings—one of poems, one of the essays that appear on the Home Forum Page, and one of miscellaneous articles that I thought interesting.

There is still plenty of room in my mail box so if anyone else will write to me I shall be delighted to receive the letters and will promptly answer them. I should especially like to hear from England or some of the Far Eastern countries, though of course letters from anywhere and everywhere are quite acceptable. Does the Monitor have a very wide circulation in Oriental countries? Dorothy B.

[No, the Monitor has not a very wide circulation in Oriental countries, Dorothy. —Ed.]

The following would like to receive letters:

Girls

Ruth R. (13), Winchester, Mass.—Especially from Norway, Sweden, Spain, Austria, Switzerland, Bulgaria and Rumania.

Jenny W. (15), Rochdale, Lancs, England. —Studying French. Collecting postcards.

Ruth S. (16), Worcester, Mass.—From Spanish-speaking countries or from girls studying Spanish.

Dorothy M. (16), Chicago, Ill.—Especially from abroad.

Nancy McI. (17), Chickasha, Okla.

Hazel R. Lewellen, Neb.

Boys

Pilley P. (18), Troy, Ala.

Jascott I. O. M. (16), Lagos, Nigeria.

Leighton P. (18), Northfield, Minn.—From France and from boys speaking Spanish.

William McV. (over 20), Red Bank, N. J.

Answering Letters

1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed, and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destination. A little note giving the name and address of the sender should also be inclosed.

2. The postage rate is 2 cents within the United States and to Great Britain, Canada, New Zealand and most South American countries; 5 cents to most other countries. (2 cents equal 1 penny, British.)

3. If you are writing from outside the United States inclose stamps of your own country, but do not attach them to the envelope. These can be exchanged for American stamps here.

Current Events

Relief Loans to Farmers

THE passing by Congress of the $45,000,000 drought relief measure will be bringing practical results to farmers all over the United States within the next few weeks. Loans to individual farmers must not exceed $600 and the money, so Congress has decided, must be used entirely for seed, fertilizer, feed for work stock, or oil and fuel for tractors. The loans are to be repaid from this year's crop, the date of payment varying according to the marketing season in different parts of the country.

The distribution of the money will be through four offices located at Washington, St. Louis, Memphis and Grand Forks, N. D. All applications must be made by individual farmers to the regional seed loan office and the borrower must be approved by a county advisory board.

Relief for the worst stricken area will be handled from the office set up at Memphis, which will attend to the loans for Arkansas, Tennessee, Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama. The office at St. Louis will provide loans for farmers in Kentucky, southern Illinois and Indiana and those limited areas in Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas where drought damage was serious in 1930. The office at Grand Forks will cover Minnesota, North and South Dakota, Montana, Wyoming and Washington.

Results of Round Table Conference

The Round Table Conference on India is over, and so great a measure of success has been achieved that it closed amid scenes of enthusiasm and confidence. "I am persuaded," said the King in his farewell message, read to the delegates by Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald, "that you have opened a new chapter in history and I look forward to action that will restore peace and contentment throughout India."

The far-reaching results of the conference can only be realized when we remind ourselves that it affects the lives and happiness of a population three times as large as that of the United States. This people must now begin to bear the burdens and responsibilities of self-government. As a staff correspondent writes:

"For the first time in history a comprehensive plan for giving India status among the nations as a self-governing people has been drawn up in mutual coöperation between the East and the West.

"For the first time a situation has been reached in which the British Government, the Indian princes and at least a considerable section of Muhammadan, Hindu and other nationalist leaders are in a large measure of agreement as to how India's long promised freedom should be brought into effect.

"It has become certain that a vast subcontinent is to be the scene of an experiment in self-government affecting the lives and happiness of a population three times as large as that of the United States. How complete and how rapid will be the development of this experiment depends now solely upon the extent to which Indians find themselves able to work together harmoniously to make it a success."

New Battery Invention for Ireland

A new battery invented by a young Irishman has been causing much discussion and interest in the home of its origin. The Dail, Ireland's Parliament, voted £25,000 for further research, since it is hoped that through this invention it may be possible to make Ireland independent of imported coal and at the same time utilize the entire output of the Shannon hydroelectric scheme, in which so much state capital is invested.

The new grant is to be used for the construction of two rail coaches for passengers to be run regularly on the Dublin-Bray line by means of the new battery. Should the new battery by this practical proof show that it is suitable for railway electrification, it can then be applied to motor vehicles also.

During its first trials the battery succeeded in driving a railway engine at 40 miles an hour. And this figure was reached with only 55 of the 77 cells charged.

The Free State Government has already secured a controlling interest in Celia, Ltd., the company formed to place the battery on the market, and the invention has been patented in 24 countries.

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Subtraction Puzzle published Jan. 15: Bolts + lake + gnu + bones—(bolt + la + keg + one)= Snubs.

MOTHERS

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The Dialer's Guide

Features followed by sponsor and network in parentheses. "CBS," "CBS Chicago" and "CBS Pacific" are general networks of Columbia Broadcasting System; "WEAF Chain," "WJZ Chain," "WJZ Chicago" and "NBC Pacific" are networks of National Broadcasting Company. These are followed by "—" when coast-to-coast hookup is employed. When only one station is used the call letters only are given. All time is eastern standard except "Chicago" and "Pacific," which are given in respective times. All time p. m. unless otherwise stated.

FOR FRIDAY, JAN. 23

Orchestral

Jack and Gold Room Orchestra (WEAF—T). Familiar classics closing with modern "Desert Suite" of Homer Grunn. 6:30.

New England Conservatory of Music Orchestra, Wallace Goodrich, conductor (CBS—T). Ninety student players of the Boston musical school playing from Jordan Hall, connected with the conservatory. Chorale from the Cantata, "Sleepers Wake, a Voice is Calling" (Bach); First Movement, Symphony in B Flat Major (Chausson); Overture, In the Spring (Goldmark). 10.

Ludwing Laurier's Slumber Music Ensemble (WJZ Chain). Mediterranean music. "Nell Gwynn" dances, and Martini's "Plaisir D'Amour" in ancient manner, features. 11.

Vocal and Instrumental

"Light Opera Gems" (CBS—T). Review of Planquette's "Chimes of Normandy," by soloists and orchestra. 8.

Jessica Dragonette, soprano; Cavaliers Quartet; concert orchestra, Rosario Bourdon, conductor (WEAF—T). Features, arrangement of "Leibestraum," Miss Dragonette; Grainger's "In a Nutshell," orchestra; duet, "Barcarolle—Tales of Hoffman," Dragonette-Seagle; arrangement "To a Wild Rose," Dragonette-Cavaliers. 8.

"Grand Opera Miniatures" (CBS—T). Three from Verdi's "Force of Destiny," Delibes, Mozart, Tchaikovsky, Handel and Wagner. 8.

Baritone soloist; male trio; Lewis Graem's Orchestra (WJZ Chain), Popular review. 9:45.

Irving S. Cobb, guest speaker; mixed chorus; orchestra (WJZ—T). Light opera, musical comedy, ballad review, medley of old-timers. 9:30.

Soprano soloist; salon orchestra (Enna Jettick—WEAF Chain). Fifteen minutes. 9:30.

Lois Bennett, soprano; male quartet; Don Voorhees's Orchestra (WJZ—T). Musical comedy and talkie review. 10.

Popular orchestra; East Indian music (WJZ Chain). 5.

Rhythmic Music

Phil Spitalny and his orchestra (WJZ Chain). Replaces Jules Herbuveaux on this period. 7:45. Clarence Hayes and orchestra, NBC Pacific. 8:15.

Frances Williams, musical comedy lead; Nat Brusiloff's Orchestra (WJZ Chain). Miss Williams sings "Manhattan" and "Baby," Cole Porter music from her current musical comedy. 8.

Marie Gerard, Harriet Lee, William Hain, soloists; male quartet; Freddie Rich's Orchestra (CBS). Popular review. 8:30.

Billy Jones and Ernest Hare; orchestra (WJZ—T). 9.

Vaudeville (WEAF—T). 10:30.

Vincent Lopez and his orchestra (WEAF Chain). 11.

Dramatic Sketches and Music

Clyde Fitch's "Beau Brummel" (WJZ—T). Radio Guild production. 4.

Uncle Abe and David (WEAF Chain). 6:45. Amos 'n' Andy (WJZ Chain). 7. NBC, Chicago and Pacific. 10. 8.

Crime Prevention (WEAF Chain). Stories from New York Police Department records. 10.

Nit Wit Hour (CBS—T). Excellent nonsense. 10:30.

Chamber Music

Piano, French horn, violin trio; Casimir String Quartet; Daniel Healy, tenor (CBS—T). Finale, Brahma's horn trio, by trio; Beethoven's Quartet No. 1, in F Major; Quilter group by soloist. 4.

Le Trio Morgan (WJZ Chain). Three sisters playing violin, piano and harp. 8:30.

Talks

"The World in Music" (WEAF—T). Pierre Key, music editor. 8.

Lowell Thomas (WJZ Chain, CBS). News interpretations. 6:45. 9.

Spotlights in Drama and Literature (WEAF—T). Monrose J. Moses. 7.

Male Quartets

"College Memories" (WEAF—T). Fifteen minutes. 7:15.

American Singers (WEAF Chain). Half hour of ballad favorites. 7:30.

Recitals

Phil Cook (WJZ—T). One man show. 7:30.

Community Ride to Tour Notches

Fifty automobile loads of neighbors in the Conway, North Conway and Bemis sections of the White Mountains will set off Sunday at 1 o'clock from Conway and drive through Fanconia, Crawford and Pinkham Notches.

The idea of a community ride was developed by Arthur Evans of North Conway, and Mrs. Mary Morey, who lives at "Notchland" in Crawford Notch when she is not at her duties as a member of the State Legislature.

Neighbors from Conway, Ossipee, Fryeburg, Eaton and North Conway have chalked up acceptances to the invitation and mean to come along. The way through the notches means a drive of 115 miles. The way lies from Conway up through Bartlett to Franconia; to Jefferson Highlands and Twin Mountains, through Gorham and back to Conway through Pinkham Notch. Brief stops will be made at Mt. Madison House and the "Notchland."

MAIL ORDER WORK WARNING IS ISSUED

A warning "against schemes of temporary mail order houses which by circular advertise big pay for making articles at home out of materials which they agree to deliver on payment of a small deposit," was issued yesterday by Joseph E. Warner, Attorney-General.

"After the deposit is made, the houses make excuses for non-delivery of the material, and by the time the depositors discover the fraud, the houses have ceased to exist," Mr. Warner explained. Because of unemployment, many women especially answer the circulars. The Attorney-General warns the people to beware of such propositions.

APPOINTMENTS APPROVED

The appointments of Daniel J. Kelly of Cambridge, as deputy State auditor, Helen A. Delay of Charlestown, as secretary to the State treasurer, and Joseph S. Ward Jr., Mabel F. Paton and Sybil C. Olive, as office assistants in the Lieutenant-Governor's office at the State House, were approved yesterday by the Executive Council.

Cunningham RADIO TUBES

15 years of Public confidence

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

FOODS, FRUITS, CONFECTIONS

HOME MADE CANDIES, finest ingredients, 60 cents lb. Special assorted jellies, one pint jar, postpaid in U. S. A., $1. MARY MACNEIL not affiliated. AGNES B. COLEMAN, 98 Putnam Av., Port Chester, N. Y.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

HARRIS TWEED — High class handwoven sports material and aristocrat of tweed for golf & outdoor wear, direct from makers; cut lengths by mail. Patterns free. A. A. MACKAY, TWEED DEPOT, 230 Stornoway, Scotland.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

AMBITIOUS women can earn $25 an hour; part or full time; take orders children's dresses and lingerie; commission basis; no experience needed; pleasant, dignified, profitable work. Write JANALENE, INC., Dept. 12-E, Indianapolis, Ind.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

Tenacre Inc.

Tel. Princeton 763 Princeton, N. J.
Rest Home of refinement; highest standards; screened cases ill needed; New Jersey State license. Descriptive Booklet. Under management of MRS. KATHRYN BARMORE.

REAL ESTATE

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—For sale, fine building lot; restricted section of Brighton; also to suit interested party; borders on Allen's Creek; near East Avenue bus line; ideal spot for children. Monroe 3927-J, 40 Landing Road, Brighton, N. Y.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

RELIABLE man, well acquainted in his community, to sell and install Dust Shields in stairways; liberal profits. Write IDEAL STAIRWAY EQUIPMENT CO., Canton, Ohio.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

FIRE INSURANCE man, wide experience field work to executive underwriter, offers services in any field or office; insurance company or corporation; insurance department. F-3, 1068 McCormick Building, Chicago.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BALTIMORE, MD., 209 E. Lafayette Ave., The Fielden Apts., 2nd Floor—4 rooms, kitchenette and bath, back porch, hot-water heat; $47.50 month; adults. Phone Vernon 6833.

BOSTON—Exceptionally fine 3 and 6-room furnished apartments to sublet indefinitely. THE SERVICE BUREAU, 236 Huntington Ave., Ken. 4033.

FLUSHING, N. Y.—Attractive 2 and 3-room apartments from $42 and $50; carefully managed house; Broadway section. Phone Oresl Neck 6015.

FOREST HILLS, L. I., N. Y.
Holland House, 14 minutes Penn. Station; 10 stories, fireproof; 2, 3, 4 spacious rooms; $1000 to $2100 year; maid service.

NEW YORK CITY—Attractive two rooms, fireplace, light, convenient, inexpensive. Phone Medallion 9077.

BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS

CLAUDE L. WISNER
Home Builder
REMODELING REPAIRS
FLOORS SCREENS
GLASS ENCLOSURES
15 WILLOW AVE., HEMPSTEAD Tel. 2003

CARPENTERS

CABINET-MAKER, carpenter, repairs of all kinds; over 35 years with one firm. C. KNAUER, Midwood 3-1696-J, Brooklyn.

DRESSMAKING

DOWNS REMODELED OR ALTERED
We re-create your old gowns to conform to the newest FASHION
Tel. Endicott 6629 for appointment (N. Y. C.)

Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—"Friendly Merchants"; orchestra.
5:15 Organ recital.
6:30 NBC, "What Happened to Jane."
5:45 WEEI Organist.
5:55 "The Old Painter."
6:00 Noble's Big Brother Club.
6:30 Time; barometer; thermometer; news.
6:45 NBC, Uncle Abe and David.
7:00 Chevrolet Chronicles; recorded.
7:30 WEEI String Ensemble.
8:00 NBC, Rudy Vallee and his orchestra.
9:00 NBC, Special drought relief program: Calvin Coolidge, Mrs. August Belmont, Alfred E. Smith, speakers; entertainment by Mary Pickford, Amos 'n' Andy, Will Rogers, Mmes. Schumann-Heink and Hempel, Nathaniel Shilkret's Orchestra.
10:00 NBC, Dance program.
11:00 E. B. Rideout; news; time.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, Marimba orchestra; soloist.
5:30 Stocks; agricultural markets; time; weather.
5:55 "National Affairs," David Lawrence.
6:03 Sport Review.
6:15 Barn Dance; temperature.
6:45 NBC, Lowell Thomas, Topics in Brief.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Jesters Male Trio.
7:30 NBC, Phil Cook.
7:45 NBC, Phil Spitalny's Orchestra; Fred Waldner, tenor; tap specialty.
8:00 NBC, "The First Nighter"; sketch.
8:30 NBC, Salon Orchestra; James Melton, tenor.
9:00 NBC, Same as WEEI.
10:00 Pioneers Quartet.
10:30 Doris Estey, pianist; Hazel Leonard, violinist.
11:00 Time; weather; Bruins - Americans hockey report.
11:15 Ed Murphy's Orchestra; time.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—Ted and his Greater Gang.
5:30 "Around the Camp Fire."
5:45 Stylists Orchestra; time.
6:00 Melodists Orchestra.
6:15 Shepard Stores Melodists.
6:30 Fireside Fancies; orchestra.
6:45 "Romance in Rhythm."
7:00 CBS, Novelty Dance Program.
7:30 Recorded program.
7:45 CBS, "Voice of Columbia"; vocal and instrumental.
8:00 Tenatones Orchestra.
8:15 CBS, Adelyn Hood, soprano; Vernon Dalhart, tenor.
8:30 CBS, Kaltenborn Edits the News.
8:45 CBS, Sketch, "The Day of Night."
9:00 Alice Hopkins, soprano; Andrew Jacobsen, saxophonist; orchestra.
9:30 CBS, Detective story.
10:00 CBS, Walther League Chorus; orchestra.
10:30 CBS, Philadelphia Sports Writers' Dinner: Knute Rockne, Connie Mack and others, speakers.
11:00 Bruins-Americans hockey report, Frank Ryan; weather; news.
11:45 CBS, Bernie Cummins's Orchestra.
12:00 "Mickie" Alpert and his orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—Frank J. Mahler, organist.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

4:30 p. m.—Haverhill Musical Hour.
5:30 Fishermen's Program.
5:45 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:00 Organ recital.
6:15 Ballad program; time.

Tomorrow's Features

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Early Birds.
8:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cheerio."
9:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:00 a. m.—NBC, Music Appreciation Hour, Walter Damrosch, conductor, "The Magic Door"; "Tempo in Music."
12:15 p. m.—Studio period.
1:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WBZA

7:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
9:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:00 a. m.—Same as WEEI.
12:00 noon—Studio period.
12:35 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home.
1:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:30 p. m.—NBC programs.
4:00 p. m.—NBC, Radio Guild: Clyde Fitch's "Beau Brummel."

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:15 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:00 noon—Studio and musical.
2:30 p. m.—CBS, American School of the Air: "Architecture as a Career."
3:00 p. m.—CBS, United States Marine Band Orchestra.
3:30 p. m.—Women's Federation.
4:00 p. m.—CBS, Curtis Institute Symphony Orchestra.

Local Classified

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EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

A. D. G. BROOKINS (EMPLOYMENT AGENCY) 289 Broadway, Suite 1, at Reade Street. Telephone Cathedral 6-2040—New York City.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—High class domestic help; references investigated. PLATBUSH EMPLOY MENT AGENCY, 1437 Flatbush Ave. Mansfield 9232.

LOUISE G. HAHN—Opportunities for men and women seeking office positions. 261 Broadway, New York City. Telephone Worth 2-3600.

FURNITURE REFINISHED

FLOORS scraped and finished with new electric machines; reasonable, prices very moderate; Mt. Vernon, New York City and Suburbs. Oakwood 2500.

FURNITURE

HAVING given up housekeeping I have many chairs, tables, curtains, piano, etc., for sale. Call Regent 4325-W (Brookline, Mass.).

HAIRDRESSERS

HARVARD BARBER & BEAUTY SHOP. Maurice L. Kaufberg, Prop., 324 Harvard St., Brookline, Mass. Marcelling a specialty.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—Middle-aged couple for permanent position in Lake district of Florida; interview necessary. THE SERVICE BUREAU, 236 Huntington Ave., Boston.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

TEACHER for primary grade in small home school on Long Island; one who would be glad to exchange services for room and board. Box J-1, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

HOUSES TO LET

BROOKLYN, N. Y., 426 Grant Ave., City Line, 2nd Floor—3-family brick house, 6 rooms, bath. Tel. Laurelton 3441.

JEWELERS

DIAMONDS, pearls bought for cash; call or send by mail. WILLIAM LORD, 580 Fifth Ave. at 47th St., New York. Bryant 6853.

MUSICIANS

DRUMMER—Young man with stage, dance, restaurant experience, desires position with orchestra. NORMAN BOOTHBY, 139 Ash St., Lewiston, Maine.

OFFICES TO LET

NEW YORK CITY, 33 West 42nd St.—Practitioner's sunny office; nicely furnished; available part time. Tel. Pennsylvania 6791.

PAYING GUESTS

LARCHMONT MANOR, N. Y.
LARCHMONT'S EXCLUSIVE RESIDENTIAL SECTION
My home, which is pleasantly and conveniently located, invites those seeking a quiet place for study. To elderly ladies (Christian Scientists preferred), those not wishing to enter homes for the aged, loving opportunity is extended for the accommodation of 10 guests. Larchmont is accessible to two Christian Science churches, New Rochelle and Mamaroneck. For information and references address Box G-6, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York.

SILVER BIRCHES
Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island, N. Y.
Artistic and cultured environment for study and recreation. Excellent cuisine and moderate prices. Ronkonkoma 16.

THE GLADE
A rest home of refinement with every modern convenience, open all year round; full particulars sent on request. Address Ridgefield Conn. Phone Ridgefield 724.

REAL ESTATE

ROSLYN ESTATES, L. I. "Little Switzerland"—Several attractive homes, 5, 9, 10 rooms, spacious grounds, $19,000 up; priced low; plots $2500 up. STRINGHAM, Roslyn.

RYE, N. Y.—Comfortable home, 4 bedrooms, 3 baths, servants' quarters, oil burner; grounds with additional building plot 75x100; private section; sacrifice.

SUZANNE GEDNEY
10 Purchase Street Rye 671

ROOMS TO LET

A CLUB RESIDENCE
FOR MEN AND WOMEN
$10 to $30 weekly
Transients $2 per day upward.
New 550-room hotel, private baths, luxuriously furnished, all light and airy; swimming pool, gymnasium, social rooms, library, roof solarium; garage; restaurant; beautiful view New York Harbor; five minutes Wall St.; breakfast, 35c up; lunch, 50c; dinner, $1.
HOTEL PIERREPONT,
Pierrepont and Hicks St., Brooklyn Heights, Brooklyn, Main 5500.

NEW YORK CITY, 200 Claremont Ave., Apt. 44—Large, warm, single bedroom; close transportation; kitchen privileges. Cathedral 8-8085.

NEW YORK CITY, 316 West 95th St. (31)—Charming single rooms, running water, clothes closet, $6; small $5. Riverside 9-6176.

NEW YORK CITY, 555 W. 173 (Apt. 63)—Outside furnished apt., 2 rooms, or 1 room double, kitchen privileges; elevator.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

AMBITIOUS young married man, toolmaker or machinist, needs position; willing to do clerical or factory work. R. H. YEATES, 2083 Coleraine St., Montreal. York 7980-J.

CHAUFFEUR, experienced mechanic, all makes of cars, wishes position. Box B-1, Room 1804, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

COOK—Young woman, experienced, plain cooking, private family; good references. JENNIE HILLMAN, 306 East 59th, New York City. Wickersham 2-8668.

CULTURED Austrian widow, adaptable, companion, attendant, traveling; excellent cook, capable housekeeper; teaching French, German; speaking Italian. Spring 1745. 23 Washington Square West, Apt. 2-A, New York City.

HOUSEKEEPER—Managing or partly working; country preferred; references. T-34, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

MIDDLE-AGED N. E. woman, good cook, capable, desires position as housekeeper or companion for one or two persons. G-85, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, varied experience, rapid, dependable, desires position; references. Box G-7, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

CLASS now forming in VOCAL CULTURE: correct placement of voice in reading and speaking; clear ENUNCIATION, distinct ARTICULATION and proper PRONUNCIATION; private instruction; experienced teacher or specialist; author of Text Book on Phonics. Terms apply to MRS. M. ISAPHENE BROOKE, 108 Crary Ave., Mt. Vernon, N. Y. Oakwood 7222, from 6 to 8 p. m.

ELEANOR CUMINGS
PIANIST, ACCOMPANIST, TEACHER
Studios: 6 Gateway Hall, New York City; Larchmont, N. Y.; Bronxville, N. Y. Address: 250 Pondfield Road West, Bronxville, N. Y., or telephone Bronxville 0268.

KATHARINE LA SHECK, Contralto
Teacher of the Art of Singing
189 North Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

SIMPLE method of voice placement, diction and reading of the Bible and other literature taught by Harriet S. Hagen at 1233 Park Avenue, Hoboken, N. J. Hoboken 3-2446. Miss Hagen is a pupil of Miss Emma Dunn.

VOICE FREEDOM
SINGING — SPEAKING
Alice E. Lawrence (returned from California)
227 W. 74th, Apt. B-W, N.Y.C. Susquehanna 7-9433
Classes of six or more.....$5.00 monthly
Classes of four.....$8.00 monthly
Classes of two.....$10.00 monthly
One private lesson a week....$15.00 monthly
Two private lessons a week....$25.00 monthly
Consultation, voice trials, free by appointment (invitation to demonstration mailed on request.

TO LET—FURNISHED

Hotel Princeton
1277 COMMONWEALTH AVE.
ALLSTON, MASS.
Sunny, pleasant single rooms with or without bath. A few attractive one-, two-, and three-room suites. Excellent dining room. Stadium 8600.
Manager, H. R. Ferguson
(Of the Ferguson Inn, Hyannis)

CONNECTICUT

BRIDGEPORT

WALTER R. ROTHE
Plumbing and Tinning
Jobbing a Specialty
234 Seaview Ave. Barnum 4110

The Laundry with Quality and System
Telephone Bar 2393
MODEL LAUNDRY CO.
864 Broad Street
LIEFELD BROS. Bridgeport, Conn.

CONNECTICUT

BRIDGEPORT
(Continued)

53d JANUARY SALE
ALL MEN'S SUITS
ALL MEN'S OVERCOATS $25
Enna Jettick $5 Shoes.....$3.95
Enna Jettick $6 Shoes.....4.95
FOSTER SYSTEM CO.
936 MAIN STREET TO 44 BANK STREET

Lynge's Inc.
Cleaners and Dyers
500 Pine St. 5-2151 430 State St. 5-1360

BLACK'S SHOE REPAIRING
A. JORDANO
60 Cannon St. Tel. Barnum 1391

Whittemore's SHOE POLISHES
A Polish or Cream for Every Purpose

Stoddard G. Goodsell
Incorporated
WHOLESALE CONFECTIONERY
787-789 Main Street, Bridgeport, Conn.

Glenwood Ranges
MAKE COOKING EASY
THE GAS APPLIANCE EXCHANGE
799-803 Main Street

Walk-Over *Shoes for Men and Women*
WALK-OVER BOOT SHOP
1005 MAIN STREET
Main Spring Arch Shoes

For *All* Your Needs
Shop the Mill End *First!*
HOWLAND'S
66th Mill End Sale

THOMPSON'S APPAREL SHOP
Gowns, Furs and Wraps
WATSON BUILDING
985 MAIN STREET

DODGE PLYMOUTH
DEPENDABLE USED CARS
The Blue Ribbon Garage, Inc.
STAMFORD : BRIDGEPORT : GREENWICH
WATERBURY : NORWALK : NEW HAVEN
383 FAIRFIELD AVE. Phone 4-5151

Jewelers and Silversmiths
G. W. Fairchild & Sons Inc.
Jewelry and Silverware of Exceptional Merit, Priced Most Reasonably
Main at Arcade BRIDGEPORT

MEIGS & CO. INCORPORATED
MATRIX SHOES
for
MEN and WOMEN

The Davis & Hawley Co.
Founded 1838
JEWELERS
Diamonds *English Silver* *China*
Main Street at John

HENRY C. REID & SON
WATCHES
Diamonds and Jewelry
1134 Broad Street

GREENWICH

Storage Phone Greenwich 1908-1027 *Repairing*
Willard
LEWIS STREET GARAGE
BATTERY SERVICE & SALES STATION
AUTO ELECTRICIANS
10-14 Lewis Street, Greenwich, Conn.
Towing *Washing*

The LITTLE SHOP
Unusual Gifts From All Countries
12 W. PUTNAM AVE. Tel. 2144-M

THE PUTNAM TRUST CO.
GREENWICH, CONN.
We solicit your banking business
Telephone Greenwich 3000

Schwartz, *the Florist*
238 GREENWICH AVENUE
GREENWICH, CONN.
Telephones
Port Chester 174 Greenwich 2811

NEW ENGLAND CARPET CLEANING CO.
CLEANERS AND DYERS
169 West Putnam Avenue, Greenwich, Conn.
Telephone 1200—1201

SAMUEL GREENBERGER
JEWELER
Diamonds—Watches—Silverware
271 GREENWICH AVE. Greenwich, Conn.

Imogene Anderson Florence Marsh
The Corner Studio
79 EAST PUTNAM AVENUE
GREENWICH, CONN. Telephone 563
HANDWROUGHT JEWELRY
INTERIOR DECORATIONS
BETTY ANN CANDLES

CONNECTICUT

HARTFORD

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the advertisement for which you are looking is not in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau where a complete record of local and national advertisers is kept.
Telephone 5-2318
139 LAFAYETTE STREET
1-4 daily except Saturdays and Holidays

WITKOWER'S
Established 1835
Booksellers and Stationers
77-79 Asylum Street
An Up-to-Date and Complete LENDING LIBRARY at Your Service

Useful Attractive—Serviceable
LEATHER GOODS
To Meet Your Every Need
H. F. CORNING & CO.
Established 1813 68 Church Street

What a Joy to Serve
Canada Dry and Peek Frean Biscuits
for Afternoon Tea or Bridge!
M. J. BURNHAM, Inc.
WEST HARTFORD CENTER

8 EUROPE France, Italy, Belgium, Austria, Germany, Switzerland,
3 Holland, England. Liberal sightseeing and
5 excellent accommodations everywhere. Spring Tours and other tours to Europe, Bermuda and Japan $295 to $1500. For complete information write
MISS ALICIA WOLFE
1637 Boulevard West Hartford, Conn.
Agent for Temple Tours.

Hazel Young Cafeteria
15 ASYLUM STREET
(Around the corner from Main Street)
LUNCHEON 11:30 to 2:00
DINNER 5:00 to 7:30

559 MAIN Beroth *Bread* Shop 1123 MAIN

DENNISTON & SON
General Insurance and Real Estate
986 Farmington Ave., West Hartford, Conn.
Phone 4-4007

JANUARY SALE
Corsets, Corselettes, Brassieres, Munsingwear, Kickernick and Mérode Underwear for Women and Children. Sweaters. Reduced Prices.
EGAN SHOP, 53 Allyn Street

SALTED NUTS
HOMEMADE CANDIES
Always Fresh and Delicious
Rosamond's Nut Shoppe
45 TEMPLE STREET Phone 5-4257

MERIDEN

WINTER CLEARANCE
Men's and Boys' Suits, Overcoats and Shoes
Besse Boynton Store

CLEARANCE SALE of COATS
New Line of Dresses, $10.00
The CHERNIACK CO.

Vallier's Socony Station
SOCONY OIL and GAS
FISK TIRES
Good Service 139 STATE ST.

Anthracite—Bituminous
STANDARD COAL
97 Colony Street Phone 640

GREENBACKER
Quality Flowers and Plants
PHONE 724

Diaries at
JEPSON'S BOOK STORE
COLONY STREET

When you want the unusual in fancy food
Try BIBEAU'S
Complete Telephone, Free Delivery and Credit Service. Who could ask for more?
H. C. BIBEAU

Perfection Is Our Aim
The DOMESTIC LAUNDRY CO.
Launderers—Dry Cleaners
136 Hanover Street Tel. 1503

ECONOMY BEDDING COMPANY
for
Quality Merchandise
60 WEST MAIN STREET

Yellow Cab
314—Phone—314

MIDDLETOWN

Are Your Valuable Papers Safe at Home?
A safe deposit box in our vaults costs only a trifle. Ask about it now.
MIDDLETOWN SAVINGS BANK
307 MAIN STREET Phone 3300

CROSSE & BLACKWELL
FOOD PRODUCTS
JAMES AHERN
272 COURT STREET Phone 900

CONNECTICUT

MIDDLETOWN
(Continued)

THE ARCH PRESERVER SHOE
THE LOGAN SHOE SHOP
134 MAIN STREET Phone 415

Middletown Fish Market
99 CENTER STREET Phone 3020

EATON'S HIGHLAND VELLUM
CRANSTON COMPANY
330 MAIN STREET Phone 443

Keser's FLOWER SHOP
170 Court St. Telephone 1513

HEINZ 57 VARIETIES
MACK'S STORE
2 MAIN ST. Phone 2796

TURNER STUDIO
Fine Portraits
Telephone 1664-W 418 Main Street

Interwoven Socks
R. W. Camp Co.
Phone 248 412-416 Main St.

ARISTOCRAT
Cleaning and Dyeing Co.
Known for Quality and Service
469 MAIN STREET Phone 2263
96 WASHINGTON STREET

Leonard Hermann
WOMEN'S APPAREL SPECIALTIES
MIDDLETOWN — NEW BRITAIN

NEW BRITAIN

Cooked Food Shop
Fresh Meats and Delicatessen
O. H. HENRICH
118 Main Street
Fresh Fruits and Vegetables
E. J. RETTELLI
Tel. 3583

BOLLERER'S
POSY SHOP
Telegraph Florist
PLACE OF ART
83 West Main Street,
New Britain, Conn.
Phones: Greenhouse 781, Shop 889

NEW HAVEN

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the article you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call 5-2318, where a bureau of all local and national advertisers is maintained from 1-4 daily, except Saturdays and holidays.
Room 806, MALLEY BUILDING

The Edw. Malley Co.
January Sale of Linens and Bedding
Now in Progress
Now is the time to stock up on gloriously warm blankets and gleaming white linens. Now . . . while the lowest prices in fifteen years prevail.
First Floor

The Mechanics Bank
72 Church Street
COMMERCIAL TRUST AND SAVINGS
Over a Century of Service

HARRIS-HART CO.
Fancy Ice Cream and *Frozen Desserts*
2-10 Winchester Avenue 5-5104

THE H. M. BULLARD CO.
ORANGE STREET AT ELM
FURNITURE RUGS—DRAPERIES
We carry Whittall Rugs
Telegraph Delivery Everywhere

Coombs "SAY IT WITH FLOWERS"
770 Chapel Street

Call 5-6321
for QUALITY FOOD and PRIME MEATS
Empire Quality Market
1493 CHAPEL STREET

Harper Method
Care of the Hair, Skin and Nails
ELIZABETH YOUNG
188 Church St. Room 1018
Phone 5-7047

Mrs. Emley's Food Shop
Incorporated
HOME BAKERY
Phone 6-3636 1561½ Chapel St.

CONNECTICUT

NEW HAVEN
(Continued)

Serving the public for 56 years
Our January Sale Now in Progress
Reduction in our Clothing, Furnishing and Boys' Departments are drastic, and we hope that you will come in to benefit from these offerings while our stocks are complete.
J. Johnson & Sons
"THE LIVE STORE"
85-89 Church Street

Exide
THE LONG-LIFE BATTERY
Sales and Service
PURITAN ANTI-FREEZE
GALENA OILS and GREASES
The Dawson-Fowler Co.
414 CROWN STREET, at Howe
Dial 6-8758

Auto Electrical Specialists
Friday and Saturday Last Two Days!
SHARTENBERG'S
Where fashion and Thrift Meet
January Sale
Take advantage of last minute specials!

MARY LYONS SHOPPE
88 ORANGE STREET 3-9036
Dresses—Millinery
Moderate Prices
We also remodel your hat and gown. Bring them in and see what we can do to modernize them.

Ann Allen Gowns
2K Whitney Avenue
(New Haven, Conn.

M. H. KEBABIAN
IMPORTER
Fine Grade Oriental and Chinese Rugs
EXPERT REPAIRING AND WASHING
71 ELM STREET 5-0745

The Edward P. Judd Co.
Booksellers and Stationer
Current Books
Fine Stationery Engraving
Circulating Library
827 CHAPEL ST. 5-9421

Walk-Over *Shoes for Men and Women*
WALK-OVER SHOE SHOP
930 CHAPEL STREET
Main Spring Arch Shoes

LONGLEY'S NEW RESTAURANT
90 ELM STREET
Open 6 a. m. to 7.30 p. m.
Sundays, 12 noon to 3 p. m.

The John E. Bassett & Co.
Ye OLDe HARDe WARE STORE
754 Chapel and 314 State Streets

QUINNIPIAC COAL CO.
Sparkling Clean LEHIGH COAL
Koppers Coke
New Phone Number is 6-1125
Office: 376 State Street

STOLLER-FREEDMAN (Inc.)
MASTER FURRIERS
Holiday Special
Fur Coats, $75.00
1106 CHAPEL STREET 3-1506

Oriental Restaurant
Chinese and American Food
Lunch 45c : Dinner 55c
31 CHURCH ST. Phone 3-6654

NEW LONDON

The Woman's Shoppe
Evening Gowns—Lingerie
238 STATE STREET Telephone 9158

The BOOKSHOP Inc.
Books of All Publishers
Cards—Gifts—Stationery
MERIDIAN AND CHURCH ST.

CONNECTICUT

NEW LONDON
(Continued)

Confectioners & Caterers
2-Pound Box of Bitter-Sweet Peppermints, $1
MAIL ORDERS FILLED

Clarke's Beauty Parlors
Permanent Waving
Shampooing, Manicuring and Water Waving
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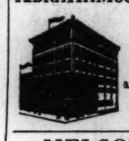

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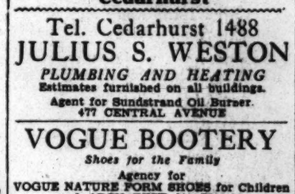

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NEW YORK

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NEW YORK

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NEW YORK

WATERTOWN (Continued)

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DAILY FEATURES

Beaver

THIS industrious animal, well known for its fine brown fur, is classed among the largest rodents. In the front of each jaw there are chisel-like teeth (incisors) which are adapted for wood-cutting. The front feet are armed with sharp claws and the hind ones, partially webbed, are useful in swimming.

The normal weight of a fully grown beaver approaches 50 pounds and its length may be three feet, including the long, flat tail which is covered with scaly, thick skin. When alarmed the beaver dives out of sight and in doing so slaps the water sharply with its broad tail—thus warning its companions.

Along slow-flowing streams, where poplars and birches grow, are favored locations for beaver colonies. These stocky animals fell trees from six inches to twelve, in diameter, by gnawing around the trunk. Beaver ingenuity leads them to cut a tree so it will fall across the stream just where they wish to build their dam; but when this is not possible they gnaw the log into lengths which they can roll to the water and float out where they are needed. The foundation framework is then filled in with branches and cemented with mud and stones. The work is done chiefly at night, especially in the moonlight.

Similar material is used in constructing the dome-shaped lodge which they place where water will surround it in their artificial pond. The entrance to their house is always below water, but they elevate the floor so it will be warm and dry. By the time frost comes they have stored sufficient bark and saplings for their winter food supply. When the ice melts in the spring these curious creatures wander away along streams that flow through wooded land, in search of pond lily roots, young land plants, fresh leaves and wild berries.

A Word a Day

Embargo

This word crops up now and then in the news, when, for instance, shipments of arms are forbidden to a country undergoing a revolution. The word, however, not only applies to the shipping of material from a country, but to importations as well. It may, then, be defined as "a restriction imposed by law or executive order against the departure or entry of ships or shipments at certain or all ports of a country." In a general sense, the word is used to designate a stoppage, a prohibition.

Embargo was incorporated into our language from the Spanish *embargo*, "seizure, arrest," which reaches back to the Latin *in*, "in," and the Late Latin *barra*, "a bar." Hence an embargo is, literally, a putting of a bar in the way.

Em-bar'-go is accented on the second syllable; sound *e* as in end, *a* as is arm, *o* as in old.

"An embargo was placed on certain fruit shipments into the United States."

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Editor

Brevities

Detroit News: "A president of a company manufacturing motor trucks tips his hat to any of his products he meets along the big way." This goes far to clear up Mr. Ford's preference for appearing wherever possible with no hat.

New York Post: The butler is disappearing from the average English home, reports one of the London newspapers. But not, of course, from the average English mystery story.

Toledo Blade: Add Similes—As useless as a football stadium nine months of the year.

Los Angeles Times: Another way to discourage warfare would be to find some peaceful job that would require a Sam Browne belt.

A Quotation for Today

I WILL allow no man to drag me down so low as to make me hate him.—BOOKER T. WASHINGTON.

Odds and Ends

High Tonnage

The honey bee carries about half its weight in nectar, and flies at a speed of about 15 miles an hour.

Japan's Population

The population of the Japanese Empire is now nearly 90,000,000, an increase of about 9 per cent in the last five years.

Largest Lock

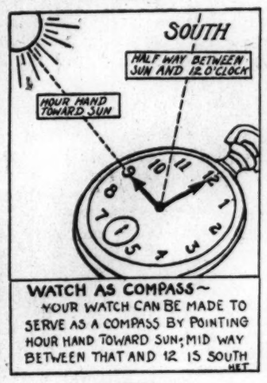
The world's largest lock is on a ship canal in Holland, being 1312 feet long and 164 feet wide.

A Ripe Old Age

The famous grapevine at Hampton Court Palace, England, is now 162 years old and its main stem is 80 inches in circumference.

Gallant Frenchman

Eugene Chartier, a native of France, has 34 medals in recognition of his heroism in the World War and for rescues during the course of his work as a guard along the Seine.


SOUTH
HALF WAY BETWEEN SUN AND 12 O'CLOCK
HOUR HAND TOWARD SUN
WATCH AS COMPASS—
YOUR WATCH CAN BE MADE TO SERVE AS A COMPASS BY POINTING HOUR HAND TOWARD SUN; MID WAY BETWEEN THAT AND 12 IS SOUTH
HET

Khyber Pass

The narrowest part of the famous Khyber Pass, leading from India into Afghanistan, is about 15 feet in width.

In Lighter Vein

Toasted

Mother: "Did you hold that towel in front of the fire to dry, as I told you?"

Jackie: "Yes, but it must be done now 'cause it's getting brown."

"The man upstairs is an elephant trainer."

"Well, I wish he'd stop bringing his homework home."

The Cheap '90s

Turn backward, turn backward,
O time, just for fun,
And let us buy coal again
At five bucks a ton!
—*Pathfinder.*

Turn backward, turn backward,
O time, take a peek;
In those days the wages
Were fifteen a week!

Future Tense

Landlord: "I must know when you are going to pay up your arrears."

Author (out of funds): "I will satisfy your demands as soon as I receive the money which the publisher will pay me if he accepts the novel I am going to send him as soon as the work is finished which I will commence when I have found a suitable subject and the necessary inspiration."
—*Pathfinder.*

The Diary of Snubs Our Dog

Last night the Boss was reading a newspaper and I was curled up on my pillow and everything was nice and quiet—
Then all of a sudden the Boss bounced up like a rubber ball and said, "Hey, Mom—just listen to this!"
And he read her a piece about "cats being superior to dogs" or something like that—
But I could tell by the way he talked that he thinks dogs are as good as cats any day
And as long as he feels that way I don't care a bark and a half what other folks think!

Friends at Court

(Children's Newspaper)

London

When Love comes in at the door
Poverty flies out at the window.

IT IS a kindly old world after all. Little old Miss Pulfer is sure of it. Let us consider her tale as Mr. Bingley, the magistrate at Marylebone Police Court, told it. The police court magistrates have to listen to many sad and bad stories, but by way of compensation they can sometimes bring one to a happy ending.

Miss Pulfer's story began sadly. She was very, very poor and a cripple. Each day she sallied out from her meager room in Star Street to sell matches.

Seventeen years of match-selling, day in and day out, rain or fog—it was not a life with many roseate prospects. But you must not think Miss Pulfer was very sorry for herself. Not she; she could pay her rent!

For 17 years she paid it, till there came a day when the match-selling business fell into the state of a depressed industry. It did not bring in enough to pay for her room.

The landlord was kind, he knew all about his old tenant, and he let her stay on for another three months without paying. Then, seeing that there was no other way to help her, he brought Miss Pulfer and her troubles to the police court.

The hard case got into the papers. The obscure little cripple came into the light of publicity, and, behold, it turned into golden sunshine.

Gifts of money from people who had read about her poured in, shillings, half-crowns, a cheque for £20. There was one 10-shilling note which was the very essence of true charity, for it was the gift of a woman who was herself an old-age pensioner. From her thinly-lined pocket she had contrived to extract 10 shillings to help someone who was even poorer than herself.

Added together, the subscriptions came to £300, and Miss Pulfer is now a kind of rich woman. The rent of her room is safe.

The meager little room in Star Street, off Edgware Road, is not a home of luxury, but Miss Pulfer must think it is all glorious within, for once again is it true that when love came in at the door poverty flew out of the window.

What They Say

Sign of the Times

"One of the weak points in the education of the physician of the past has been lack of training in the mind. I do not mean diseases of the mind, but the working of the mind itself in the average human being."—*James W. Barton, M. D., in the Minneapolis Tribune.*

Think It Over

"Does the fact that in two months' time within the past year 150 American films, which have been shown everywhere in America, have been debarred *in toto* from Canada and Australia, mean that American parents are becoming less sensitive to what is unclean and debasing than their English-speaking relatives, and that they are growing content with lower standards of life for their children?"—*Dr. Clifford G. Twombly, St. James's Church, Lancaster, Pa.*

Adjustment

"I feel that the necessities which the individual man on the street has to buy have not come down in price in nearly the same proportion as the basic materials and larger manufactured products have, and an adjustment of this kind should be encouraged."—*Edsel Ford, automobile manufacturer.*

Not a Time for Hoarding!

"More business requires more money. If the volume of money declines, the volume of business must decline, or the price level must decline, or both."—*William T. Foster, director, Pollak Foundation for Economic Research.*

SYNONYM GOLF

HOLE	WORD	PAR	STROKES	HOLE	WORD	PAR	STROKES
1	ABSENT	4		10	YEARN	4	
2	SOFTEN	4		11	OBLITERATE	5	
3	APPORTION	5		12	SLUGGARD	5	
4	PINCH	4		13	AMANUENSIS	6	
5	SLUMP	3		14	AFFECTIONATE	4	
6	OBLIGATION	4		15	JOCUND	3	
7	FEIGN	4		16	DELICACY	4	
8	VERBAL	4		17	BURROW	3	
9	YES	3		18	IMITATE	3	

No. 3 Puzzlesmith

RULES: Write on the line to each hole the shortest synonym you can find for the corresponding hole-word. The number of letters in your synonym is your number of strokes for the hole. Tabulate your strokes on the chart.

Try to equal—or beat—par. Perhaps you can make a birdie (one under par) or an eagle (two under par). For instance, OATH is a par 4 for the sixth hole, but VOW is a birdie 3. Try for a hole-in-one. Somewhere on the course there is a word a synonym for which may be spelled (phonetically) with one letter; example: BEE—B. No obsolete or colloquial words accepted.

If you beat par send in your score and list of words to the Feature Editor. The lowest correct score and list of synonyms will be published with the winner's name two weeks from today. Be sure to put down the number.

"Dick Shunary" is the "pro" on the course; refer your problems to it. And remember, a synonym, according to Webster, is "one of two or more words of the same language having the same or nearly the same essential meaning." A noun must be given as a synonym for a noun, an adjective for an adjective, etc.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JANUARY 22, 1931 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

A Consultative Pact for Economics

HITHERTO the project of a consultative pact has been considered almost exclusively as a proposal for implementing the Kellogg pact. It has been conceived in terms of peace and war. The arguments against it have chiefly turned on the supposed possibility of the United States being drawn into some future European conflict. The arguments for it have chiefly turned on the possibility of the United States acting as a steadying influence to prevent war in Europe.

Is it not time to regard the matter from an altogether different angle? While it cannot be denied that one of the preoccupations of the world at present is the vital subject of peace and war, that is by no means its only preoccupation. Before there can be effective peace there must be economic order.

Suppose, then, we think of a consultative pact as a method of helping to establish economic order. Suppose we apply our intelligence to the forging of a link between the United States and Europe which will be designed not so much to correlate their efforts for the waging of war or the preservation of peace as to forward common prosperity?

Does this appear to be an impossible proposal? On the contrary, it surely recommends itself as the injection of common sense into world affairs. Why should we perpetually dwell upon purely military considerations? Men do not live by making war or even by keeping peace. Keeping peace is not an end in itself—it is merely a beginning. It constitutes the preliminary condition of human organization.

Both Europe and America are suffering from an economic crisis which affects them profoundly. In Europe something is being done—perhaps not much, but nevertheless something—to tackle the problems of peace (for peace has its problems no less than war) by united action. There are those who doubt whether a purely continental organization—if that already is not too ambitious a title for the scheme which has been brought forward by Aristide Briand at Geneva—is adequate in the modern world. But it is clear that European nations are realizing that they have common interests.

And what touches Europe touches America, and vice versa. An economic emergency has unquestionably arisen which could have been better dealt with had Europe and America some machinery for consultation. Such an emergency will doubtless arise again. It may arise not only in the economic domain, but in other domains of human activity. It will be an emergency that is neither exclusively European nor exclusively American, but will be the common concern of both Europe and America. Why not, then, a consultative pact?

Even without a consultative pact relating to peace and war, the United States felt obliged, in 1929, to take concerted action with European countries to stop trouble in Manchuria, and as a result of deliberations in Washington identic notes were dispatched to Moscow and Nanking by the United States, British, French, and Italian Governments. They were belated, and Henry L. Stimson, United States Secretary of State, was impressed by the lack of regular machinery of consultation, and therefore made his suggestion of a consultative pact to Paul Claudel, the French Ambassador in Washington.

As an instrument to be used in the event of a menace of war, a consultative pact would be useful and indeed seems necessary. But why confine it to warlike occasions? Are there no occasions in peace time which call for consultation? Is there not a present occasion? Nothing, it may be urged, stops the United States and Europe from acting together now; but the difficulties and delays in improvising machinery for such consultations are apparent, and, as in the Manchurian crisis, the powers would probably arrive at an accord only after the termination of the crisis.

Thus there is a case, which has not yet been stated adequately, and is here only suggested, for a consultative pact which would automatically come into operation at the beginning, or even at the menace, of such world economic difficulties as call for an understanding between Europe and America.

Limiting Cotton's Monarchy

KING COTTON seems likely to relax his economic control and grant a more limited form of monarchy in the southern section of the United States. Success of the movement against his absolutism depends, as heretofore, upon the extent to which Mr. A. Planter can be impressed that a change is necessary. With cotton selling at 10 cents or less a pound, arguments for more radical changes in the economic system will reach attentive ears.

Mr. Planter's interest has centered recently in such proposals as those advanced by the Southern Association of Commissioners of Agriculture in convention at Memphis, Tenn. He may be willing to follow the commissioners' leadership on several lines, but one wonders if he will approve legislation by the southern states to keep King Cotton's realm within proper bounds.

Better markets for fruits and vegetables can be provided, the commissioners believe, with the Federal Farm Board's assistance. If so, the crops will be diversified because Mr. Planter finds that method profitable. Bankers can encourage diversification by extending credits first to those who try the multicrop plan. As for the proposed promotion of forestry, that should increase the farmer's long-term income but have little effect on his "money crops" within the next few years. The projected search for new uses for cotton is advisable, regardless of supply and demand.

The legislative plan indorsed by the commissioners, who want the states to limit to 50 per cent of each farmer's cultivated land his plantings of "crops which deplete the soil," raises such questions as these: How would the law be enforced in each state? Could the necessary legislation be enacted in all cotton-producing states? If it could not, what excuses would be made to Mr. Planter in a state which enacted such a law while his neighboring state produced a bumper crop of cotton? If world market conditions should change so as to increase the demand and the price of cotton, would the state governments be willing to bear responsibility for having limited the cotton crop? Finally, would it be better to force Mr. Planter to reduce his crop, or to try, by more extensive educational processes, to convince him that he should do the limiting voluntarily?

Many agricultural leaders say the latter method has been tried long enough. But, however difficult it may be to induce Mr. Planter to limit his acreage of cotton, these leaders may find it no easier to convince him that his crop should be restricted by law.

Hoover—the Dry

HERBERT HOOVER has crossed his Rubicon. Amid all the excitement stirred up by the Wickersham Commission's report on prohibition, the President's vigorous and voluntary announcement of his own dry stand has not received the attention its far-reaching political implications deserve. It is the most important political declaration since the cryptic, "I do not choose to run" of Calvin Coolidge.

There is nothing cryptic about the Hoover statement. It is definite and clear. It means one thing—that the President is convinced of the merits of prohibition and will stand stanchly on that position. In fact, it goes farther than anything Mr. Hoover has ever said to align him as a dry. And the force of the statement is increased by the fact that he was under no compulsion to define his own position; he seemed to go out of his way to do so.

For months past there have been rumors—always supposedly emanating from "sources very close to the White House"—to the effect that the President would soon issue a statement in which he would come out as a wet. Some of these stories—fathered, no doubt, by the wishes of the wets—have been very definite, even going so far as to outline the reasons Mr. Hoover would give to justify his change of heart. Indeed, in a recent symposium of newspaper men's ideas of what might be the biggest news stories of 1931, such an announcement was listed among the first.

To the makers and the transmitters of such tales the President's statement must come as a shock. But that such rumors could exist only shows how the mists of wet hopes can obscure the vision of ordinarily clear-sighted men. For anyone with eyes to see has known that Mr. Hoover has been more active in his support of prohibition than any other occupant of the White House since it became the national policy.

Nevertheless, his voluntary reaffirmation of his own dryness at this time is of vital import because it throws down a courageous and open challenge to the forces within his own party which have been trying to swing it into the wet camp. While Mr. Hoover said nothing about 1932, his statement gives definite notice to the Republican Party that if it wants him as its next presidential candidate it must take him as a dry.

It will immediately start the wet forces of that party on a search for a candidate with which they can oppose the President, and it will not smooth his path in the legislative and political struggles of coming months. But it clears the air and will rally to the President's support the vast majority of the rank and file of his party. And it should do much to discourage disaffections from the dry cause among those who have been misled into believing that it lacked positive, active leadership.

While Mr. Hoover vigorously differs with the majority view of the Wickersham Commission in regard to a possible revision of the Eighteenth Amendment, he is open-minded in recognizing the difficulties to be faced along the prohibition path. But he sees the answer in greater efforts to overcome those difficulties, rather than in retreat. His is the attitude of victory, not of defeat. Therein lies the best hope for his own and his party's success.

Opening Up the Play Road to Work

TWO jobless men recently were enjoying a game of checkers in the shelter house on a municipal playground. Not in years had they indulged in such recreation, and, as they realized how much of pleasure and companionship they had missed, they resolved that, no matter what type of work might come to them, they would not again forget how to play.

During recent months a new type of civic project has come forward to make the period of unemployment a constructive rather than a destructive one. An example is a municipal playground established next to a state-city employment bureau in Cincinnati, O. Jobless men enjoy baseball, horseshoes, and volley ball in good weather, and on stormy days play checkers and other games, read books or listen to piano and phonograph in the playground shelter house. When requests for workers are received the men are called by the employment bureau. The bureau reports that the men remain a longer time and in a better mood because of the recreation facilities.

The National Recreation Association says that public recreation centers are relieving the unemployment situation in many places by providing both work and additional facilities for play. Old-fashioned horseshoe pitching helps to relieve the tedium of idle hours in Paterson, N. J. Here the recreation department has installed four new handball courts and made other extensive additions to aid the unemployment situation. The recreation system of Westchester County, New York, is providing centers where the unemployed may play games, or learn, under expert instruction, how to make salable articles. A given number of free admissions are provided daily by local theaters at off-peak hours.

If a period of unemployment is utilized in learning how to play, it may well be very much worth while. To paraphrase a statement about families: The nation that plays together stays together.

Winter Beauty

WHEN, on a bright day in late January, someone casually asks, "Have you heard the birds singing?" the secret is out—in northern climes, at least, lovers of the out-of-doors are beginning to think about springtime. It must be admitted, however, that bird notes are not a certain indication; for flocks of birds, permanent residents, or even visitants from the far north, have been observed all winter, holding their assemblies in the tops of bare trees, winging their ways across the sky, or swooping down upon fragments of bread, strewn by the thoughtful, upon some convenient terrace. And the song of the home-comers must for a little while be awaited.

On the horizon, though, is a not-to-be-disputed signal of the advance in the year's cycle. Observers who have the vantage of a high window facing a hilltop horizon, well know the annual southwest, northwest pilgrimage of the faithful sun, past tree and roof and spire; and on a clear evening in late January, they have seen the crimson-golden glow silhouetting a big house on the hill, which stands several rods away from the pine trees that cleft the sunset disk on the twenty-second of December. More daylight at evening time; earlier light in the morning—what more could be asked of January as a promise of approaching spring!

But January in the north has its own particular delights to offer, and needs to borrow nothing of beauty from another season. In the somber-colored forests and parks the beauty of tree forms is revealed to all who will admire. The various elms, with their different patterns, the maples and oaks, the horse-chestnut and birch and willow, all these and many others display so great a variety of structure as to be rivaled, perhaps, only by the loveliness of snowflake patterns or the delicate forests on frosty window panes.

Then, a light fall of snow may limn these tree structures, delicately, resting on the branches and outlining them, until the sun comes out and sets the white limbs agleam, or the milder glory of a moonlight night shows a forest of matchless purity—and that is beauty such as puts the nature lover in no hurry for the return even of springtime greenery. And the observer who appreciates tree structure in January will find himself enjoying a more intimate acquaintance with the trees when leaf-time comes.

Novelists in Handcuffs

AN EMINENT English novelist not long ago made a public apology in a London newspaper to a family who formerly lived on a barge. He used a barge family in a novel, and these puppets of his imagination did things which some real persons would not like to be described as doing. He says in his published apology: "The characters in my book are purely fictitious and have no relation to Mr. —— and his family."

Now there is much to be said for a watchful system which would safeguard the interests of persons who merely imagined, with or without foundation, that they were personally affected by characterizations or descriptions of places or incidents in a novel. But there is much to be said, too, for a wholesome freedom for novelists. Writers of fiction should not be too severely handcuffed.

Otherwise one might well ask the question: Must novelists write only of things that do not exist? What would have become of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" if Harriet Beecher Stowe had been handcuffed by fear lest some slave-whipping Legree should bring an action for libel against her for describing slavery?

Could a handcuffed Charles Dickens have helped to abolish the inefficient, dangerous and gin-soaked "Sairey" Gamp of early Victorian days? Could English novelists of a more recent day have helped to bring about the legislation which now shields shop assistants from having to stand behind counters until nearly midnight?

Should Sinclair Lewis have been compelled to go in dread of some resentful Babbitt, or P. G. Wodehouse to put the lid of oblivion on the bubbles of his wit lest some earl or marquess bring suit against him?

There are some novelists who, no doubt, ought to be handcuffed. During the last few years they have produced, under a travesty of the great word "modern," a type of fiction which, if it pictures anything at all, holds a distorting mirror up to society. There are three agents at work which have some useful effect in regard to such novels. These are the publishers, the police, and the public. There is little doubt that the wholesome breeze of public opinion exercises to some extent a beneficial censorship; but after all, at so late a stage as the time of circulation of these books, this is something like mopping up the water from the flooded kitchen floor instead of turning off the tap. Censorship, in essence, is abhorrent to liberty-loving peoples. But some novelists have abused their privileges. Theirs are the wrists for the handcuffs.

Editorial Notes

A new English motor horn comes in the form of a loudspeaker, with a microphone attached to the steering wheel, so that drivers can call out warnings to reckless pedestrians. Perhaps an equal need is for something by which pedestrians might warn reckless drivers.

Coöperation in business increases as the distribution of goods becomes more complex. Now a large mail order house includes other firms' national advertising in its catalogue.

Longer cars, shorter cars, cars in all sizes and shapes are to be seen at the various automobile shows, but there seems to be only one trend in the way of parking spaces.

And in going 1930 one better, 1931 also takes it out of the "zero class."

Uncle Zeke Recalls the "Good Ol' Days"

THE small-town grocery porch held a dozen after-supper loungers. Champ Stiles pushed a chair out toward the front. "Here comes Uncle Zeke and Old Ez," he observed. "And believe it or not, they are walking together for the first time in years. Since both the grand old parties have gone wet in this State, they agree on politics."

"Hello, Uncle Zeke! Howdy, Ez! Come up and sit awhile."

"Don't keer if I do," replied Uncle Zeke. Then after he had settled himself in a chair, Ezra started things off by chirping in his high, squeaky voice, "Now if we all had a good stiff drink, we'd be happy."

"Never mind, it's coming," said Uncle Zeke, nodding his head vigorously. "We are goin' to git it this time as sure as a spotted dog has fleas. We're a-goin' to repeal that law."

"So you really believe it's coming?" asked Champ.

"Bet your bottom dollar it's coming. Don't make a bit of difference whether the Republicans or Democrats get in, they're goin' to give us back our liquor."

"You don't favor prohibition, I take it," said Champ.

"No sir-e-e! Not by a jugful. Why, here I go on working and working every day, and what do I get out of it? Nothing, just nothing."

"I thought carpenters dragged in something like $8 a day," snapped Champ.

"That's so, that's so. And I never get but five," squeaked Ezra.

* * *

Uncle Zeke twisted his face into a most disgusted look. "Oh, I know all about that. But what good does it do me? Here I go on earnin' good money, and give it all away again. Why, 'fore prohibition I'd stop at Tom Massey's Saturday night with my week's pay and order up the best and treat all the boys who were hangin' 'round waitin' for me. Say, didn't we have a rip-roarin' time? We never broke up until 'most mornin', 'less my money give out. And we'd wake up the town goin' home."

"Yep, that's so, that's so. Them was good ol' times!" squeaked Ez. "Some fun a-livin' then!"

"You bet, but it is a blamed sight different now, I'll allow," continued Zeke. "Why, nine times out of ten I can't get a drink now no matter how hard I try, 'thout goin' to the city. And when I git home Saturday night my pocket is full of cash—an' look what happens. My wife drags me in and fills me up with 'taters an' roast pork, rolls an' doughnuts an' apple pie an' cheese; an' when I'm so full I can't help myself, she gets most of my pile away from me. An' off she goes and pays the grocer, or makes me buy some clothes or something. Why, she made me pay $35 of good money for these clothes I've got on. That's all foolishness."

"Yep, that's so, that's so," Old Ez chimed in. "My wife made me buy three shirts, and she makes me change twice a week. Glory, she's forgot that when I didn't have only one, I wore it till it wore out. Things is changed i'm the good ol' times."

"You've said it. And when I have half a day off, instead o' goin' on a little spree, I have t' hoe potatoes er build a hencoop."

* * *

Uncle Zeke sat in silence a few minutes shaking his head, then began again. "And there's another thing I don't like about prohibition. It's the way my kids behave. Why, the older ones, when I came home pickled, would skip off to the neighbors or hide until m' wife got me to bed; but now these youngsters when I come home git hold of me and tease me for a nickel to buy an ice-cream cone, er a dime to go to the movies, and they won't give me a minute's peace until they git it. My older children never had a chance to waste money that way."

"Yep, that's so, that's so. An' my kids are gettin' proud an' haughty, an' wear shoes and stockin's all the time. My first uns thought they wuz lucky if they got 'em after it froze in the fall."

"I know how 'tis," returned Uncle Zeke, sighing. "An' my wife dresses up like a banker's wife, and goes to the movies and to church. Why, she actually made me go with her wunst."

"That's nothin', nothin' at all to what my wife done. Didn't she go and buy an' ol' car so's I'd have to work all over town wherever there wuz work, 'stead o' layin' off a couple o' days in the week. I calc'lated we'd never pay fer th' bloomin' thing. I reckoned we'd have to let it go back like we alluz did the bed and the stove and sich. But I'll be busted for a snail, if she didn't pay fer it a little ever' week, right out o' my wages. What do you know about that?"

"What did you let her do you such a dirty trick as that for?" said Champ, grinning.

"Well, she ain't afraid of me unless I'm soused. An' how am I gona get soused now, I ask you that?"

"Why, we never have a bit of excitement worth runnin' after any more," Old Ez continued. "We use' t' have a fight on our street ever' week, a reg'lar knock-down and drag-out affair. An' 'en we'd all have t' lay off a day and go as witnesses to police court. But pro'bition has spoiled all that, too. Times have changed. A man ain't free any more. He's just lassoed and hog-tied."

"Them was the good ol' days," put in Uncle Zeke, "when a man had his liberty and could drink all he could pay for, and do as he liked. Boss McCormack always licked his wife when he got full, and we'd go an' sit on him till he'd promise to behave. But now our street is as quiet as a graveyard. Them was the good ol' times."

Uncle Zeke sat up straighter and pulled his vest down. "Well, it's a-comin' back again and don't you forget it. The Democrats and Republicans have both promised to give us back our liquor. An' we don't care a whoop which is elected."

"Yep, that's so, that's so. But I hope they get a move on. I'm mighty tired o' waitin'," said Ez.

* * *

One weary month later, Old Ez was trotting down the street climpty-clump, climpty-clump, when he spied Uncle Zeke seated on the grocery porch, and advanced on him like an enraged bantam rooster. He shook his fist at his victim, and screamed in his shrillest tones: "You old villain, what'd you mean tellin' us we'd have liquor back no matter which man was elected. You said we'd be able to buy it and drink all we wanted to, that's what you said, you reprobate, an' we elected the wettes' man we could, an' what do we get? Nothing, nothing, nothing! Not a bloomin' thing.

"The bootleggers have even gone up on the price and they are putting more horseradish and wood alcohol into it than ever. An' they 've shut up Billy Craig that use' t' walk the streets with it in his pockets. What you goin' to do about it? Tell me that."

Uncle Zeke was too discouraged to return the tirade in kind. He drew a long breath and said: "How do you think I feel? Do you hear me hurrahing any?

"Ez, I believed all them things when I told 'em to you. These politicians offered me the bait, and I swallered it, hook, line and sinker. . . . An' it didn't mean a thing.

"I was talkin' with Lawyer Smithson, an' he's a good Republican, but he said that politicians was mostly loud noise an' nuthin' else. He said no Governor in the world could give us back the saloon, and I guess he knows. He said prohibition was in the Constitootion and that nuthin' once put into the Constitootion of the United States has ever been took out in more'n a hundred years."

Uncle Zeke finished with a prodigious sigh. "I don't see but what we got to go on working t' the end of the chapter, an' buyin' shoes an' cars an' houses, an' bein' sober an' respectable."

Old Ez stood a moment looking dejectedly at his feet. Then he hopped down the steps and shambled off slowly down the street. And as he turned the corner he muttered: "Yep, that's so; I guess that's so."

M. S. H.

Notes From Edinburgh

EDINBURGH

ALONG the line of the "Royal Mile"—from the Castle to Holyrood—in spite of countless vicissitudes, there still remain many buildings to remind the citizens of modern Edinburgh of a great past. The ridge which starts from the summit of the Castle Rock and runs to the hollow at the foot of Arthur's Seat was for long the center of Scottish history. In the Canongate almost every tenement and close has a tradition, and the street has preserved its character though housing a population unsuited to the tall "lands." The Town Council in its slum clearance schemes has found that low buildings are cheaper, so the tradition in Edinburgh for at least three centuries, for four, five and six stories has had to go.

Many Memorials of the Past

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The density of population in some of the insanitary areas in the Canongate and St. Leonards has been as high as 407 and 561 houses an acre. The difficulty, therefore, in improvement schemes in a historic street like the Canongate is how to keep what is worth while and yet meet the needs of its present tenants. It has been proposed to make the replanning of the Canongate a separate scheme and not to deal with it piecemeal. As the Government will give a grant only to a scheme for brick houses, the difference in price for stone, it is agreed, would need to be met, for what might suit other Scottish towns would look sadly out of place in the Canongate. The scheme is beset with difficulties owing to the number of historic buildings. Because of the increasing traffic there is a proposal to widen the street and this cannot be done without sacrificing many buildings of great age and beauty. There are those who consider, however, that with so many new housing schemes in the outlying areas the slum clearance scheme in the Canongate might be carried out without the destruction of too many ancient buildings.

Problems in Improvement Plans

* * *

The problem of spanning the Forth has been acute for many years. The Forth Bridge, one of the world's engineering wonders, is for railway traffic only. With the increase of motoring there have been loud complaints from those journeying north from Edinburgh who must needs pay a heavy ferry charge or go many miles round by Stirling. There is strong support for a road-bridge scheme, expense being the chief stumblingblock. A new proposal comes from a Boness architect, which is attracting attention, for a dam across the Forth which would not only form a road across, but would give an enormous lake, beneficial to yachtsmen and shipbuilders alike. Meanwhile a road-bridge scheme near Kincardine is being sponsored by three counties. This, of course, would not solve the problem of motorists going north from Edinburgh as a bridge at Queensferry would, but it would shorten the distance for those going round by Stirling.

A Road Bridge Over the Forth?

* * *

The fact that the past season has brought satisfactory catches has brought much relief to the Scottish fishing communities. It will be remembered that during the great storm on Armistice Day in 1929 many lost their entire fishing gear, and this followed on successive bad seasons. William Adamson, Secretary of State for Scotland, therefore issued an appeal for funds to make good the loss, officially estimated at £143,000 ($715,000). The Scottish people rose to the occasion—Edinburgh alone subscribing £10,000 ($50,000) in a fortnight. There were a few losses in 1930, but on the whole prosperity has prevailed and there is a feeling of hopefulness.

Hopefulness in Fishing Industry

* * *

Edinburgh is to have a Little Theater of its own. The Pleasance Trust has a small theater suitable for the purpose, and by next October, with Michael M'Owen (of the Gate Theater, London) as the artistic director, Edinburgh will make a start in this direction. The Scottish capital has for long been suffering from the fact that it is one of the least equipped capitals in Europe in the matter of drama. The position has been improved through the efforts of the Masque Theater Players and similar bodies, which have produced first class plays for long seasons. Andrew Wilson of the Scottish National Players has been advocating a chair of drama at Edinburgh University. He also urges the Scottish Community Drama Association to encourage new plays by arranging that the best original play in each of the four divisions of Scotland should be so acclaimed, and the four best plays taken to the four principal cities. This, he thinks, would be an incentive to Scottish playwriting in general.

City to Have Little Theater

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Maulana, Not Mantana

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

May I call to your attention a word in the editorial in the Monitor of Oct. 6, 1930, entitled "India at the Round Table?" This is the first word in the name, as you published it, Mantana Muhammed Ali. It should be Maulana, and is a title given to persons respected for their learning.

Dagshai, India. (CAPT.) P. H. STUBBS.